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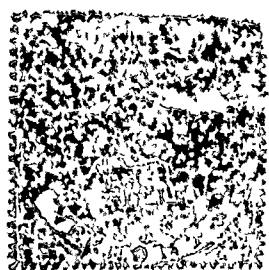
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The Vermont Gazette



While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 1, of Vol. X.]

FRIDAY JUNE 1, 1792.

[WHOLE No. 469.

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an Uniform militia throughout the United States.

Approved May 8, 1792

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective states, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years,—(except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify each citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.—That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of the musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear to arms, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and esponton; and that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia as is herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required, as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted, That the vice-president of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post-offices, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States; all ferry-men employed as any term on the post road; all inspectors of exports; and pilots; all mariners, actually employed in the service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective states, from military service, shall be hereby exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the

age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

And be it further enacted, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective states shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the legislature of each state shall direct; and each division, brigade and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the state; and when in the field, or in service in the state, each division, brigade and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That if it be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective states, as follows; to each division, one major-general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade one brigadier-general, with one brigade inspector, to serve as brigademajor, with the rank of major; to each regiment, one lieutenant-colonel commandant; and to each battalion, one major; to each company one captain one lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate; one serjeant-major, one drum-major, and one fifemajor.

And be it further enacted, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light-infantry or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be, at least, one company of artillery, and one troop of horse: There shall be to each company of artillery, one captain two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fusée, bayonet and belt, and a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses, of at least fourteen hands and an half high, and to be armed with a sword and a pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good-saddle, bridle, mail-pillion and valise, holsters, and breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and the troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the state, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the colour and fashion to be deter-

mined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

And be it further enacted, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the state and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife or a bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective states shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each state, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the state to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander in chief of the state shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the state, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: all which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith: from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the state.

And be it further enacted, that the rules of discipline, approved and established by congress, in their resolution of the 29th of March 1779, shall be the rules observed by the militia throughout the united states, except such deviations from the said rules, as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained, agreeably to the said rules of discipline.

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted, that if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any state, and called out into the service of the united states, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meeting of the militia composing the several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the state; to make returns to the adjutant-

general of the state, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements & ammunition of the several corps, & every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant-general shall make a return of all the militia of the state, to the commander in chief of the said state, & a duplicate of the same to the president of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, now exist in several of the states, which by the laws, customs or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with or subject to the general regulation of the rest of the militia,

Be it further enacted, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act, in like manner with the other militia,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *speaker of the house of representatives.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE, *president pro tempore of the senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *president of the United States.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, May 1.

ON motion of Mr. Williamson, it was resolved that the several committees who have not reported, be directed to report on Thursday next.

The bill entitled, an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was taken into consideration—some further amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, was further discussed—the debate was renewed—several propositions of amendment were offered, some agreed to, others rejected—and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have concurred in the bill altering the time of the next annual meeting of congress.

A bill to authorize the remission of certain duties, was read the third time and passed.

May 2. An engrossed bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States was read a third time and passed.

A message from the president of the U. States, by Mr. Lear, informed the house that the president did this day approve and sign two acts—one entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," the other, "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

May 3. The amendments of the house to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, disagreed to by the senate, as by their message of yesterday, were receded from on the part of the house.

May 4. Mr. Lawrence introduced a motion to repeal the resolution of the 24th ult. for adjourning the fifth inst. and to alter the time to the tenth, next Thursday, which was adopted.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the house should take into consideration the report of the select committee on the memorial of Mr. Ceracchi, relative to a statue of General Washington—this motion was not agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the bill, entitled, an act supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Madison's motion to insert the word *lowest* before the words "market price," was agreed to—24 to 23. The committee proceeded through the discussion of the remaining sections—they then rose and reported the bill with amendments—these were taken into consideration—the first was on inserting the word *lowest*, this was disagreed to—the other amendments were adopted. A section was added, to the following purport—That all future purchases of public debt shall be made at the lowest price at which the same can be obtained by open purchase, or by receiving sealed proposals, &c.

The bill was then laid on the table.

A second message from the senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they have passed the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, with amendments, & also, that they concur in

the amendments of the house to the bill to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions.

A third message from the senate informed the house, that they have passed the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage—also that they have concurred in the resolution for altering the time of adjournment, with an amendment.—This amendment was to strike out Thursday, and to insert Tuesday the 8th inst.—The house concurred in this amendment.

May 5. The house proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States; and the same being read were agreed to.

Motions were severally made, by Mr. B. Bourne and Mr. Baldwin, for a further assumption of the debts of Rhode Island and Georgia, not to exceed, in either case, 300,000 dollars.—Negatived.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary:

Mr. Speaker, the senate have postponed, until the next session of congress, the consideration of the bill sent from this house, entitled, an act for settling the demands of Anthony Walton White, against the United States.—the senate have passed a bill, entitled, an act for regulating foreign coins, & for other purposes; to which they desire the concurrence of this house; they have also appointed a committee, on their part, to join such committee as this house may think proper to appoint, to wait on the president of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of congress, and then he withdrew. Adjourned.

May 7. A committee was appointed to notify the president of the proposed recess of congress.

May 8. This day the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late western expedition, made report; by which every part of Gen. St. Clair's conduct, during the action of the 4th of November last, and previous to it, is fully justified.

After a session of six months and 23 days the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president pro tempore of the senate, this day adjourned their respective houses, about 8 o'clock p. m. to meet again on the first Monday in November next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON; } IN the course of the last month
Feb. 21. } two english ships arrived at Marseilles; on coming to anchor they fired a salute, which was returned, by one of the forts. They then hoisted the french national flag, and saluted it with three cheers. This compliment was not to be withstood by the patriotism of the city. The municipality, in their robes of ceremony, came down in procession, with two thousand marines, and carried the crews of the two vessels on shore, where they were entertained with whatever they were pleased to call for the whole day. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the captains disposed of their cargoes, and had the choice of a fresh lading with all possible dispatch.

Feb. 28. The army intended to attack France, is to consist of

150,000 Austrians,
60,000 Prussians,
17,000 Swedes,
15,000 Russians, and
18,000 men furnished by the germanic body.

March 6.

LEOPOLD II.

The two letters, of which the following are extracts, we pledge ourselves are from a person of high rank in Germany and nearly allied to the imperial austrian family.

"I have this moment received the dismal and melancholy news of the death of my——, the emperor Leopold the great, the pacific, the just the generous, who died the third instant; and am so overcome with sorrow and surprize, that I can hardly write these few words—Gracious God! what streams of blood will flow! I believe such a period has never existed since the commencement of the world."

March 10. "I have received another courier from Vienna, with the particulars of his death. He was taken ill the day he gave audience to the ambassador, and it was thought with the rheumatism, which occasioned a mortification in his bowels; but it is generally believed that he was poisoned."

"The populace in Vienna no sooner heard the sad news of his death, than they ran with the utmost rage and fury to the Leopold Stadt, and assembled at the house of the turkish ambassador, threatening to destroy him, on suspicion that he had poisoned the emperor, but they were prevented by the military, who dispersed them. The streets of the city were crowded, that no carriages could pass, and a general mournful lamentation prevailed."

Of those most interested in the lamented death of Leopold, his sister the queen of France, certainly will feel on every account with the greatest sensibility of

sorrow. She has lost in him the sole preserver of her life and honor. The terrors of his vengeance alone prevented her expulsion, or perhaps assassination, in the furious struggles of the revolution.

The change in the spanish councils has no relation to exterior politics. Certain intrigues in the court, in which Monsieur Florida Blanca acted as the Councillor of Spain, was seasonably discovered and his overthrow is complete.

The Leopold, of fifty guns, was on Thursday commissioned at Woolwich for the East India station.—In this vessel admiral Goodall goes out to succeed commodore Cornwallis.

The king of Spain is said to have concluded a subsidiary treaty with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for 12,000 men. the moment he heard that our treaty to the same effect was not to be renewed. These wholesale venders of carcases are an impartial set of people, so they get but their price, they care not with whom they deal.

March 17—29. Since the death of the emperor was announced at Brussels, papers have been posted up in various parts of the city, exhorting the people to shake off the yoke of the house of Austria.

All the foreign papers agree that the corps de Mirabeau in the service of the french refugee princes, have been disarmed completely by the german princes.

The opening of the german diet for the election of an emperor is fixed for the 13th of July next. It is not yet known whether or not the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel will persist in his application to be appointed a ninth elector. The extent of his territories, and the number of his troops seem to entitle him to this distinction; but he will probably be opposed by the ecclesiastical electors, who consider that the fewer the electors the greater is their own consequence.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 16 Capt. Birkhead, of the ship Louisa, who arrived last Tuesday at Philadelphia, in 38 days from Marseilles, brings disagreeable accounts of the situation of the south of France.

An attack was expected from the united forces of the emigrant princes and those of Sardinia, an attack was wished for, in hopes that such an event would tend to bring about more unanimity among the friends of liberty and good order, and would serve to give more energy to the government. By his accounts it appears that when he left France, that kingdom was at the eve of a crisis; we hope it may serve firmly to establish their political happiness, and dispel the gloomy clouds of anarchy and confusion that at times have obscured the rising sun of their prosperity. The impending attack from the combination of hostile powers surrounding France, from Capt. Birkhead's account appears to have heated the mob to a pitch of (momentary we hope) frenzy, scarcely credible.

Prodigious excesses have been committed about Marseilles which will stain the annals of the kingdom. Women have been executed by the mob, for speaking disrespectfully of the national forces, and shocking to relate, their husbands were their executioners. Nothing can be bought with silver: Assignats are the only medium of exchange:—This shews that the people, notwithstanding the sufferings unavoidably attendant on the present unsettled situation of affairs, are determined to co-operate with the established government, and must make the friends of the french and liberty, easy as to the issue of any attack from the emigrant princes and their coadjutors.

By a late arrival at Norfolk, in Virginia, from London, english papers are received to the 6th of March. Nothing very material had at that time taken place upon the political stage of Europe. Germany and its several petty dependencies were crowded with troops, prepared to act as occasion and circumstances should require; but the absolute certainty that the Belgic provinces would join France the moment any thing like hostilities were declared against her by the emperor and his allies, seems to have thrown a damp upon the projected exertions of this monarch in favor of the disaffected part of the french nation.

The queen of Portugal's disorder is so violent that the room where she is confined has been lined and stuffed, in order that she may not commit any violence by beating herself against the walls. The outward gates of the palace are kept shut in order to prevent her shrieks being heard by those who pass near it.

The cause of this melancholly insanity is now known to proceed from religious motives; which afford the less prospect of a restoration of health. Two reports on this head are in circulation at Lisbon: one, that her majesty has taken it into her head she should not be saved; the other, that a priest had told her of the many injustices done to several families during her reign who had been ruined. Be this as it may, the apprehensions of a future state has tormented her senses, and produced the most violent paroxysms of delirium.

The emperor of Morocco is likely to be deranged by his younger brother, who has rebelled against him

The Spaniards assist the latter, and are preparing to send money, ships and ammunition,

The young prince has already been declared at Morocco. Tangiers has not yet proclaimed in his favor. The present emperor is universally detested for his cruelties, and his little army, consisting of 7000 men, with whom he has retired to Rabat is daily diminishing by desertion.

Another Moorish prince, of the name of Mulay Isama, has likewise started pretensions to the imperial dignity, which he means to make good, supported by the strength of his followers and partizans, who are said to be very numerous.

NEW-YORK, May 16. Last Monday the ship George. Capt. Hunter, arrived in this port, after an agreeable passage of 39 days from Glasgow, bringing papers to the 28th of March.

The principal matters which these papers contain are, a journal of the progress of gen. Cornwallis' army in the East Indies, in which it is said he had taken possession, by surprise, of a small fortified town in Tippoo's territory—and the death of Leopold II. emperor of Germany.

Reports further say, that gen. Cornwallis had stormed and taken Seringapatam, Tippoo's principal fortress, in which he (Cornwallis) lost 7000 men and gen. Meadows—And also that the account given this day from the Salem Gazette, of WAR being declared between France and Spain, is confirmed; but these appear, unauthentic, as the Glasgow papers, which we have been favored with do not mention them.

HARTFORD, May 14. On Thursday last the annual election for this state was held in this city when the following gentlemen were elected to the offices annexed to their names, viz.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, governor.

The honorable Oliver Wolcott, lieutenant governor.

A SINGULAR FACT.

KEENE (Newhamphire) March, 22

We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this county, that as two men were crossing a pond in pursuit of a mouse, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made bold to snap at it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a trout which weighed three pounds four ounces.

On reading the above paragraph, a correspondent favored us with the following

EPIGRAM.

*Ye curst mechanics who by fishhooks live,
And breath in ratio to the fate you give;
Know ye will want whe ewith on which to dine
Since NOSES serve for bait, and hook, and line.*

ALBANY, May 21.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Schenectady, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, dated the 16th inst.

"Have taken the liberty of requesting you to insert the following paragraph, copied from the Edinburgh Advertiser, of the 27th Dec. 1791.—By exhibiting the astonishing increase of value of canal stock in Britain, and the sentiments of the inhabitants, as observable in their very liberal subscriptions, have no doubt it will tend to encourage the timid and confirm the advocates for the lock navigation of this state—for enemies, sure so advantageous and patriotic a scheme can have none.

"The Farzely and Birmingham canal, which has proved so advantageous to that seat of industry and arts, on which was expended upwards of £100 000-sterl. a few years ago, is now so improved in value, that a share which cost £140 was lately sold for £1080—Last week £3,500 was subscribed by gentlemen in the iron trade, for a new canal from N. Port to Pontnevinidd.

A gentlemen from Newengland informs us, that a ship has lately arrived at Boston, from the East Indies, with 700 tons of sugar; the whole of which immense quantity, is put up in bags in the nicest manner each bag being formed of three species of linen—the first or inner one is equal in fineness to common muslin, the second to common white holland, and the third or outer one to ticklenberg—The quality of this sugar is far superior to the best Muscovado, and was purchased in the E. I. at about three pence this currency per lb.

Mr. PAINE's faculty of putting strong doctrines in a popular way, so as to strike and captivate the partizans of democracy, says a London paper is not lessened. His diffinition of a king is of this sort. He says, It signifies a nominal office of a million sterling a year, the business of which consists in receiving the money.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newyork, to his friend in this town.

"Had your wheat been clean of ryé, chaff, and dust, there would, beyond a doubt, have been a ready market for it; and at least one shilling more per bushel higher price; and should your farmers not attend to cleaning their wheat while standing, of foul seed, you will not obtain more than five shillings per bushel next fall, in this market."

LANSINGBURG, May 18. A gentleman lately from Canada, says, that many of the Indians in the two provinces are engaged and engaging with the western Indians in the ensuing campaign; and from what he could discover, the recruiting business is more encouraged than discouraged by the inhabitants.

BENNINGTON, June 1.

Accounts from various quarters agree, that the appearance of the crops of wheat at present on the ground, is as promising as perhaps ever was known in this country.

By a gentleman from the northward we are informed, that a few days since the distillery at Middlebury, was consumed by fire, with all its contents.—Several thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. The whole loss it is said, is computed at nearest three thousand pounds.

A Mr. HAGUE, in the territory of the U. S. south of the Ohio, has invented a carding machine, which will card 100 pounds of cotton per day, with only the assistance of one hand.—He has a spinning wheel machine with fifty spindles.—Cotton is raised in considerable quantities in that territory.—Some farmers the last year raised 100wt. each—which upon a moderate calculation, is the produce of an acre. Con. Courant.

DESERTION. At a court martial holden at Albany the 26th day of May instant, Capt. Eaton, president, ensigns Hyde and Vicher, members, John Brownson, a private in Capt. Guion's company, was tried for desertion and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes. The sentence was approved by the commanding officer, and was put in execution the same day at twelve o'clock.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

What a fine thing it is, says a correspondent, to have rich resources and a spirit to dispense their benefit!—six dollars a day!—1000, 2000, and 3000 dollar salaries!—fine doings these:—the natural product of a great federal system founded on liberal principles!—The mint will be going soon, and then the federal eagle will have nothing to do, but to extend her strong well-fledged pinion over the mines of Mexico and Peru, in order to insure bullion enough to coin into salaries for the necessary officers.—Then will the happy times commence, when federal officers will look down in tender pity, on the little efforts of state officers to support a far inferior dignity to their's, and perhaps generosity may induce them to take the trouble of state matters on themselves, and absorb the whole into one general system, with perhaps only one viceroy in each district.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled, An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims of invalid pensioners—which act was published in the Vermont Gazette of the 20th of April last, notice is hereby given, that the session of the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Vermont, is by law appointed to be holden at Bennington, on the seventeenth day of June annually, except when that day happens on Sunday, and then the session is to commence on the next Monday following; and that the session is to continue until the business is dispatched.

FREDERICK H'LL, clerk of the district.

Rutland, May 19. 1792

The several printers of newspapers in the district of Vermont, are requested to publish the foregoing notification in their respective papers—and also, the act of Congress above referred to, provided they have not already published it.

WE the subscribers being by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Robert Green, late of Poultney, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of widow Mary Green, in Poultney, on the first Monday of July, August and October next, from one o'clock till five on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

THOMAS ASHLEY,

TIMOTHY CRUTTENDEN.

Poultney, May 12, 1793.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Joslin, late of Poultney, deceased. This is to notify the creditors to said estate that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first, second and third Tuesdays in the month of July next, from one to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days, at the dwelling house of the widow Elizabeth Joslin, in said Poultney. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

WATSON,

EBENEZER FRISBIE,

JONAS SAFFORD.

Poultney, May 15, 1792.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

—LIKEWISE—

LARGE AND ELEGANT MAPS OF THE WORLD.

—ALSO—

MORSE's Geography abridg'd, BRADY's Psalms, And LAW's Singingbooks, GREEN AND TANNED

SHEEPSKINS

Will be received in PAYMENT for the above ARTICLES, and a generous PRICE ALLOWED.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joshua Stewart, of Clarendon, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend on the business of our said appointment, on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. David Jewel, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,

JOHN BOWMAN.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elias Stewart, late of Clarendon, deceased, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of David Jewel, in said Clarendon, on the second Tuesday of July next, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SOLOMON SPAFFORD,

JOHN SMITH.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Josiah Green, late of Clarendon deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the first Monday in July and August next, at the house of Lewis Walker in said Clarendon, from one to six o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.

No accounts allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,

LEWIS WALKER.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims on the estate of Benjamin Rhodes, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those concerned, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr. Eliakim Richmond, in said Wallingford, on the first Tuesday of July and August next, from one to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.

Accounts must be properly attested

ABEL SPENCER,

EZEKIEL CLARK.

Wallingford, May 30, 1792.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixth part of the proprietors of the township of Landgrove, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Landgrove, to meet at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Wiley, in said Landgrove, on the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes. 1st, To choose a moderator and clerk. 2d, To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said propriety. 3d, To choose an agent or committee fully authorized and empowered for all or any of the following purposes, viz To confer with and join the agent or committee of any town bordering on said Landgrove, in preambulating the line between them, in settling any dispute which may arise respecting such line, and establish permanent boundaries. Also, at the expense of the proprietors to commence, maintain, or defend, any cause or action, the issue of which may depend on the establishment of any of said lines, or in any way concern the common interest of the proprietors. 4th, To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out said town, into severalties, and to choose a committee for that purpose. 5th To vote to raise any sum of money which may be thought necessary. 6th. To do any other business necessary to be done on said day.

MARTIN POWEL, justice of peace.

Manchester May 29. 1792.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the BARBER and HAIR DRESSER's business, a likely active boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age. For terms, enquire of FREDERICK WOLF at his shop near the meetinghouse in Bennington. N. B. CASH paid at said shop for LONG MAN HAIR.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

A NEW SIMILE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

THE MIND OF MAN is vastly like a hive;
His thoughts so busy ever—all alive!
But here the simile will go no further;
For bees are making honey, one and all;
Man's thoughts are busy in producing gall,
Committing, as it were, self-murder.
But let the spirit that surrounds my frame
Sit easy on it, just like an old shoe—
When DISAPPOINTMENT sets my house in flame,
Let REASON all she can to quench it do.
REASON has engines plentiful and stout,
With water at command to put it out.
I hate to hear men quarrelling thro' life,
Themselves the fabricators of the strife;
Forever hunting with a hound like nose,
That hornet's nest, the tribe of woes:
And when the woes invited greet 'em,
They wonder how the dev'l they meet 'em.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received an additional assortment of GOODS (at his store in Bennington) to those he had on hand, which, in the whole makes one of the most extensive assortments of English, West, and East-India

GOODS,

At any one place in this part of the country. He has also arranged his business in such a manner, as to enable him to sell his goods at the most reduced prices. Such as choose to purchase at his store will find this to be a fact founded upon reason, if they make READY PAY.

Such as have open accounts at his store, are requested to pay them or settle them by giving notes.—He hopes this request may be seriously attended to.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, March 12th, 1792.

THE managers of the GREENMOUNTAIN LOTTERY hereby give public notice that they determine to commence drawing the first class of said lottery on the 26th day of June next.

SAMUEL THOMPSON
AMOS MUZZY
JAMES ROBERTS
JONAS WHITNEY
MATTHEW LONG.

Bennington, April 20, 1792.

LOST OR STOLEN,

On the road in the evening of the 1st. of May, Between landlord ITHAMER CLARK's, and ESQUIRE JEWETT's in Pownal,

A STRIPED elastic new furtout coat of a large stripe—the pocket flap the stripes lay a different way, lined in the sleeves and fore parts with blue shalloon, whoever will give information, or return the same shall receive a generous reward, and the thanks of their humble servant

WANTON ELSWORTH,

Pownal May 8, 1792.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON the first Tuesday in June next will be opened by the subscriber in Manchester a house of entertainment for gentlemen and ladies; at the place formerly occupied by col. Stephen Keyes.—Depending on the patronage of the public, and the influence and custom of his friends—no endeavors of his shall be wanting to oblige them, by attention to their accommodation: any service rendered him in that line will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most humble servant,

JESSE HOLLISTER.

Manchester, May 12, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners, to examine the claims to the estate of Reuben Rugg, late of Woodford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second and last Mondays of July next, from one till six o'clock on each of said days.

JONATHAN ROBINSON,
SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, May 25, 1792.

FOUR COPPERS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber an indented servant boy named NIMROD HANNIBAL, about nineteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

JONATHAN FISK.

Gambridge, April 25, 1792.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 13th inst. an apprentice boy named William Powers, fifteen years of age, dark short hair, dark complexion, about five feet five or six inches high and stout built. Whoever will return said boy to his master shall receive six pence reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbidden harbouring said boy as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

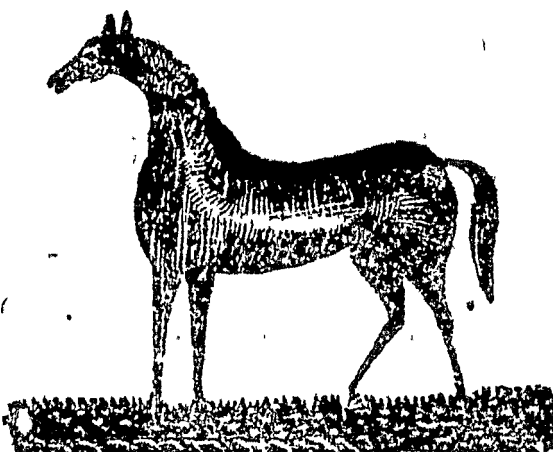
THEOPHILUS CLARK.

Bennington, Ma 18, 1792.

WILL COVER

THIS SEASON, THE
BEAUTIFUL HORSE

SNIP,



AT THE STABLE OF
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, IN
WILLIAMSTOWN,
A FEW RODS EAST OF THE
ACADEMY.

AT the moderate price of TWELVE SHILLINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS the season, and FORTY SHILLINGS to warrant a mare with foal.

SNIP is a FULL BLOODED horse fifteen hands high, with a beautiful bay colour.

His pedigree is as good as any horses on the continent.—His colts are universally approved of by the best judges.

Those gentlemen who have GOOD MARES, will find it greatly to their advantage to improve SNIP.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did at their sessions in October 1790, grant a tax of one penny per acre on all the lands in the township of Washington, county of Orange, public rights excepted, for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out their tax any time between the middle of May and the last day of August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

JACOB DAVIS,
ELEAZER BARTHOLEMW.

Washington May 1, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Elmore, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town. These are to notify said proprietors that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July, August and September next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

JAMES OLMSTEAD,
JOB GIBBS,
MARLIN ELMORE.

Elmore, April 22, 1792.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Poultney, in the county of Rutland and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Silas How, in said Poultney, on the 25th day of July next ensuing, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to act and transact the following business, viz. first to choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d, To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3d, To see if the proprietors records should be transcribed into a new book, that they may be brought into better order, and a committee chosen for the purpose of comparing the same. 4th, To see if the proprietors will ratify the allotments that have been made in said township or any part thereof. 5th, To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the remainder of the fourth division in said town. 6th To grant a tax to defray the charges, and to do any other business thought proper when met.

WILLIAM WARD, justice of peace.

Poultney March, 31, 1792.

The NEW STORE,

FOUR RODS SOUTH OF THE COURT
HOUSE IN BENNINGTON,

Is again well replenished with fresh imported EUROPEAN AND INDIA GOODS, OF the LATEST FASHIONS and BEST FIGURES. Well ASSORTED and WELL PURCHASED. Which enables

Strong and Porter

To supply their friends and customers
(CHEAPER THAN EVER)

With the following articles, viz.

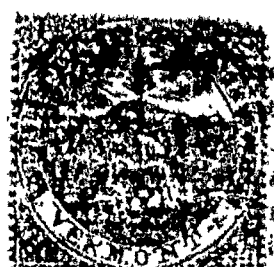
SCARLET, bottle-green, London smock, London brown, drab, blue, light and dark leads and mixed coloured, superfine and coarse broad cloths, Bottlegreen, buff, white, smock and ledcoloured, casimers, Fine and coarse elastic cloths and coatings, Baizes and flannels, Velvets, Corduroys, Thicksets, Denims, Jeans and fustians, A variety of vest patterns, Nankeens, Irish linen by the piece, Cambric, Random cotton hose, White rib'd and plain do. Fashionable blue do. White kid and habbit gloves, Men's beaver, do. Ladies silk and worsted gloves and mitts. Chintzes and calicoes, Furniture do. Chintz and purple shawls, Striped, check'd and plain mullin and muslinetts, Ditto cravats and handkerchiefs, Book mullin, Ditto handkerchiefs, Flowered & plain lawn, do. Lenau, Spotted and plain white and black gauze, Scotch net, mailnet and millinet, Sattinet and lappings, Florentine, Callimanco, Durants and tammies, Moreen, shaloon and rati-	Tea waiters, Statia glasses, Brushes of different kinds, Best whalebone and common horsewhips, Wool and cotton cards, Elegant & common knives and forks, Penknives and cutteaux, Razors and straps, Shaving boxes and soap, Japaned tea canisters, Stock, chest, desk, drawer, cupboard and padlocks, Brass door trimmings, Taylors & common shears and scissors, Sad irons, Brass cocks, Desk and table hinges, H and HL do. Spectacles, Best plated and steel spurs, Large and small pins and needles, Snuff and tobacco boxes, All sorts of Steel, Assortment of files, Frying pans, Iron shovels, spades and trowels, Desk trimmings, Clothier's jacks, Brass kettles, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 window glass, Fiddlestrings, Spangles, lockets, and handkerchief pins, Copper teakettles, Horsemen's pistols, Epaulets, Snaffle and curb bits, Men's and women's stirrup irons, Girth & ciringle webbing, Joiner's chissels, plain irons and compasses, Awls, awlhafts and tacks, Hand and tenant saws, Screw augurs, Pewter teapots, platters, plates, balons & poringers, Quart and pint mugs, Table and tea spoons, China, crockery, glass and stone ware, Pigtail, ladies twist, carrot and leg tobacco, Snuff, Linseed oil, Dry white lead, Ditto ground in oil, Red lead, Spanish brown, Spanish white, and putty, Rum, brandy, wine, molasses and vinegar, Loaf and brown sugar, Pepper, spice, ginger, Oranges, lemons, raisins, Hyson and bohea tea, Coffee, rice, indigo, cop-peras allum and Brimstone, Dye woods, Powder, shot and barlead, Inkpowder, dutch quills, Writing and letter paper.
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LIKEWISE A FEW BOOKS, viz.

Bibles, testaments, Spelling books, primers, Dictionaries, Blairs sermons, Blackstone's Commentaries, Morgan's Vade mecum, Traders Assistant, Epinastus nisi prius, Blackstone's reports	Burrow's do. Atkins do. Cowper's do. Buchan's family physician, Impey's practice, Smith's wealth of nations, King Prussia's Life, American Oracle, and Webster's Institute.
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The Vermont Gazette



While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 2, of Vol. X.]

FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1792.

[WHOLE No. 470.]

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An act for making farther and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States. Approved March 5th. 1792.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the battalion of artillery now in service be completed according to the establishment, and that the two regiments of infantry now in service be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians each.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments, each of which exclusively of the commissioned officers shall consist of 660 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that one of the said regiments be organized in the following manner, that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of 320 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians: one squadron of light dragoons which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of 320 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the enlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: That the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be, as follows, to wit; one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter and sixty nine dragoons; and the president may arm the said troops, as he shall think proper.

Provided always, And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another, as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers and men shall not exceed the limits above prescribed; Provided, That the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall be enlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be enlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive 8 dollars bounty, and that the same shall made up to the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians now in service, who have enlisted for three years, since the passing of the act intitled "An act for regulating the military establishments of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed to recruit for the military establishment, shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorized by this act, shall be, in future, as follows, free of all deductions to wit:—GENERAL STAFF—A major general one hundred and sixty six dollars. A brigadier general one hundred and four dollars. Quartermaster, one hundred dollars. Adjutant, to do also the duty of the inspector, seventy-five dollars. Chaplain fifty dollars. Surgeon seventy dollars. Deputy quartermaster, fifty dollars. Aide-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Brigade major to act also as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Principal artificer, forty dollars. Second artificer twenty-nine dollars.—REGIMENTAL—Lieutenant colonel commandant, seventy-five dollars. Major commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fifty-five dollars. Paymaster in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Quartermaster, in addition to his pay in the line eight dollars. Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Majors of infantry, fifty dollars. Captains, forty dollars. Lieutenants twenty-nine dollars. Ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars. Surgeons, forty-five dollars. Mates,

thirty dollars. Serjeantmajors and quartermaster-serjeants, seven dollars. Senior musicians six dollars. Serjeants, six dollars. Corporals, five dollars. Privates, three dollars. Musicians, four dollars. Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates, eight dollars. Matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations, or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additional troops therein mentioned, shall be the same, as described in the aforesaid act, intitled "an act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the act passed in the third session of the first congress, intitled "an act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage, to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorized by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowance of cloathing for non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the said three regiments, shall be the same, as is by law established: that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service and conformed as near as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilities, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the before mentioned act, intitled "an act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to forbear to raise, or to discharge, after they shall be raised, the whole or any part of the said three additional regiments, in case events shall in his judgment, render his so doing consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, That the president be, and he hereby is authorized, from time to time, to call into service, and for such periods as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per. day nor the privates more than seventy-five cents per day, each person finding his own horse arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, and at 25 cents per day in lieu of rations and forage: Provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the president alone be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint, for the cavalry so to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed in number and rank, the proportions assigned to the said three regiments, & whose pay and other allowances shall not, exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorized, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the indians, and for such compensations, as he may think proper; Provided, the said compensations do not, in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BRUSSELS, **A**N incredible quantity of all kinds of ammunition arrives daily at Namur; the Meuse is constantly covered with boats to transport them. A large convoy of artillery, from Luxembourg, halted here for some days.

VIENNA, March 4. Immediately on the decease of the late emperor, his august son, king Francis I. took the reins of government in the austrian monarchy, and generally preserved all the officers of state and court in their places, both in the capital and the provinces, so that all the ministers of administration will continue their services as in the time of Leopold II.

The garrison of Vienna took the oaths to the eldest son of the late emperor, on the second day after the death of the latter. The new sovereign is the

first king of Hungary of the name of Francis; as emperor, he will be Francis II.

Ordonance concerning the french emigrants sent by the court of Berlin to the directing minister of Anspack and Bareith.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1792.

Our intention is to grant to part of the French emigrants, an asylum in our said provinces, in the manner as it is observed in the Austrian Netherlands.

We do ordain you to let all those who arrive in our said provinces enjoy the rights of hospitality, safety, and protection, in the manner as is granted to other travellers; but do not permit them to recruit, to assemble in bodies, to exercise troops, to form camps, to establish magazines or arsenals, to buy horses, or any thing that looks like warlike preparations. As to common soldiers and deserters that arrive with their arms, you ought to conform to the rules observed in the Austrian low countries, and in dubious cases apply to the government of anterior Austria; for our will is, that the french emigrants shall be treated with us in the same manner as with them. But in difficult cases you ought to apply to the ministry of our cabinet.

As to the publications in your provinces which tend to some rebellions, you are to watch them in a most rigorous manner, and most carefully to prevent their being published.

PARIS, March 16. A few days ago M. Palloy, accompanied by citizens bearing pikes, ornamented with streamers of the national colours and the cap of liberty, presented to the national assembly a number of medals, formed from the iron bolts of the bastille, which were instantaneously distributed among the deputies.

Reports of every kind are in circulation, the people of Austrian Flanders are said to have mounted the signal of rebellion, the colours of modern France.

The environs of Orleans have caught the contagion—all is disorder there.

LONDON, March 24. An express over land arrived at the india house this day. The intelligence is said to be, that the army under Lord Cornwallis had taken Seringapatam, by storm, on the fifteenth of November last. The loss on our side is said to be 400 europeans and 7000 natives. That general Meadows was killed and Lord Cornwallis wounded; but whether dangerously or not is not learned. The loss on the part of the enemy is stated to be much more considerable; the news gains credit in the city.

Letters from Vienna of the fifth of March, mention, that the new king of Hungary had given orders to all the regiments that were marching to stop proceeding; and he has at the same time declared that he would have no concern in the disturbances of France, in which the emperor only interfered as chief of the empire.

The prince royal of Denmark has published an arret by which the slave trade is to cease and be forever abolished after 1803.

The court of Spain has given orders for arming by sea and land, to the extent of their armament during the late dispute with England. Couriers were sent off immediately upon receipt of the last dispatches from Paris and Vienna, to every seaport and commander in chief throughout the kingdom, and a spanish manifesto is expected by the 25th at Paris.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

WINCHESTER, May 7. We have received the melancholy information of the Indians having penetrated into the country as far as the head waters of Dunker creek, within fifteen miles of Morgan town, where they have committed murders on our innocent fellow citizens, the bare recital of which is sufficient to stir up every latent spark of American valour to revenge. On the plantation of one Leg there was a block house on which nine militia men were stationed, seven of these having gone to the Pau-Pau station, about eight miles distant, on some business with their officer, and the other two cutting timber for benches, a party of indians consisting of fifteen or twenty, came in the interim, took Mr. Leg, two of his children, a man by the name of Honfacer (who was out in a field, and was first wounded by them) a young woman by the name of Baldwin, and five children (part Honfacer's) prisoners. Mrs. Leg was wounded above the shoulder bone, but escaped to the house of one Curlet. Having secured the prisoners, the indians set fire to the dwellinghouse and blockhouse, and

then proceeded up the creek about nine miles and encamped. On the march, Honfacre, being faint for the loss of blood, they pricked him with knives and spears to make him keep up. At the place they encamped, they scalped him and knocked out his brains. Mrs. Honfacre, bemoaning the loss of her husband, was tomahawked by them, and her youngest child who cried bitterly at the tragic scene she beheld, also fell a sacrifice to savage vengeance. A party of militia, went in pursuit of them next day, arrived where they had encamped, buried the unfortunate Honfacre, his wife and child, and then proceeded on, but, without effect, as they did not overtake them. The militia returned the Sunday following, and reported, that as they came back they discovered a fresh trail, from which it is conjectured another party of Indians is still hovering about the settlements.

The house above mentioned, said to be set on fire, was extinguished by a person who was passing by, before much damage was sustained—the blockhouse was reduced to ashes.

May 14. Our last accounts from Morgantown advise, that no further depredations of consequence have been committed by the savages, in that quarter, since their visit to Dunkercreek, the particulars of which were inserted in our last: but there are parties of them still in the neighbourhood, a few strangling cries having been discovered within four or five miles of the town, who it is understood, had fired at some cattle and horses. A general consternation prevails among the inhabitants of Monongahela, many of whom have sought an asylum in Morgantown—exertions, however, are making to guard against and check the inroads of the invaders.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22. Friday arrived in eight weeks from Sierra Leona, the brig Catherine, capt. Nichols one of the fleet which sailed from Halifax in the month of February last, with about 1100 free blacks, destined to form a settlement on the coast of Africa, under the superintendence of Lieutenant John Clarkson, agent of the Sierra Leona company in England. The whole of the fleet, thirteen sail, arrived safe at that place of destination, though numbers of blacks died on the passage. The landing of these people was at first opposed by the natives, but they were upon peaceable terms when capt. Nichols failed from the coast. The country appeared very fertile, and the new inhabitants were employed in clearing the ground and making necessary preparations for the accommodation of their wives and children. Upon the whole, the settlement bore a very promising aspect, and the enterprize, so far, appeared to answer the expectations of its benevolent projectors—No vessel belonging to the company had yet arrived from England.

Capt. Nichols has a paper from the agent, certifying his humanity and attention to the blacks during their passage on board his vessel. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information at Lisbon, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 18.

“After certain intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that Muley Yazed had defeated his brother's army on the 12th of last month, about the end of the same month the unexpected news arrived there of his wounds; as likewise of the death of his antagonist, Muley Ishem, who is reported by some to have been killed in the battle; and by others, to have died also of wounds he received in battle. What is asserted to be less doubtful is, that Muley Ishem actually had been proclaimed emperor at Tangier. He is also asserted to be a much more unexceptionable character than the two brothers who have fallen, & more likely to cultivate peace, upon reasonable terms, with all nations.—The same letter mentions the 22d instant as the day agreed upon for the delivering up of Oran to the regency of Algiers.”

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Lisbon March 25.

“The ameliorations in the queen's health are great. Doctor Willis found that the physicians had treated her case in a very improper manner.—It seems probable, if the same treatment had been continued a little longer, she must have died. At present doctor Willis entertained hopes of her total recovery. Yesterday she was better than she has been at any other time since his arrival, and entirely in her right mind.

We are informed by late english papers that there have been considerable disturbances, insurrections and tumults in and about the city of Berlin, in Prussia, both among the citizens and military, in all which the soldiers took part with the citizens.—The discontent among the Prussian troops were so great, that the king, tho' ever so inimically inclined towards France it was thought will not be able to act offensively for some time to come.—The occasion of discontent among his troops is, the miserable pittance of pay they receive, the refusal to admit deserving privates to the rank of officers, and their disgraceful subjection to the discipline of the sergeants, whips and canes, which they are determined no longer to submit to.—

[N.B. It is not three years since these men believed themselves to be mere machines.]

The last session of congress was distinguished by

several circumstances highly interesting to the United States.

The negative put by the president on the bill for apportioning representatives being the first exercise of that power, and being interposed in defence of the constitution, is worthy of particular regard, both as it illustrates the wisdom of that check in the government, and the patriotic firmness of the chief magistrate. It must consequently be viewed with no inconsiderable mixture of satisfaction, even by those who did not concur in the construction which prevailed.

The decision of the judges against the constitutionality of an act in which the executive had concurred with the legislative departments, is the first instance, also, in which that branch of the government had withstood the proceedings of the others; and being another resource admitted by the constitution for its own defence, and for security of the rights which it guarantees to the several states, and to individual citizens, it may be contemplated under some very pleasing aspects, without undertaking to decide on the merits of the particular question.

A militia system, the true and equal guard of freedom and a free country, which at several preceding sessions experienced insurmountable obstacles, has at the present been at last accomplished.

Whilst congress have reasonably kept the door open for all non subscribers to the public debt already bound upon them, they have made a successful stand against the alarming policy of swelling the public debt, by further and unnecessary assumptions. They have also in several provisions and unfinished proceedings, exhibited a disposition which presages more effectual efforts for resting public credit on its true artificial and natural foundations, for rescuing us from the evils of a public debt as fast as the public faith and resources will permit, and for discouraging those mischievous speculations and abuses which have been no less mortifying to the virtuous pride, than they have been injurious to the true interests of a republican people.

In general it may be observed, that the sentiments and proceedings of the legislative body are assuming a complexion more in conformity with the republican principles of the government and genius of the people. In what degree the change is to be ascribed to the force of truth operating on involuntary error, to the new fund of abilities and sentiments added to and mingled with the antecedent mass, or to the salutary reflection & refraction from an enlightened and awakened public mind, is a calculation that might be curious and not without its use, but which it is neither necessary, nor perhaps as yet practicable, to execute with exactness. It is of more immediate importance to draw from the fact the consolatory hope that the aberrations of the government in any instances from the plain and direct path of republican policy, will be gradually corrected by the influence of reason and responsibility, until every great public measure shall be in due accord with the tone of a virtuous and well informed public mind, and tend to the accomplishment of the beneficent purposes which a free people had in view when they planned and adopted the present national government.

[National Gazette]

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 23 Last Friday night the dwelling house of Dr. Oliver Barret, at Germantown with all his furniture &c. was consumed by fire. The Doctor's loss is estimated at 2000l. The misfortune was occasioned by the negligence of a Negro wench, who fell asleep without extinguishing her candle.

This Summer, being the periodical return of the locusts, we may expect swarms of those devouring insects, they appear very numerous in the ground already.

Last Friday the Directors of the manufacturing Society, convened at Newark, resolved unanimously, that the town of Patterson should be on the Passaic, somewhere between Mr. Isaac Gouverneur's, near Newark, and Chatham Bridge;—and appointed Mr. Bayard, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Boudinot, a committee to locate said town, and make the necessary purchases of land, &c.

We are likewise informed, that the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Hamilton, attended the meeting in person, and has promised the infant institution his countenance and support. It is to be put into immediate operation.

By the ship Brothers, Capt. Anderson, arrived at Philadelphia, in 7 weeks from Lisbon, we learn—that Dr. Willis had arrived there from England, for the purpose of taking under his care the Queen of Portugal, who has been for some time laboring under the dreadful effects of a confirmed derangement of mind, as our readers have been informed through the medium of the British prints. The Doctor found her Majesty in a very alarming situation—for the physicians dreading her displeasure, had insinuated their medicines into her vitals, which her Majesty having discovered, actually refused to take the sustenance necessary for her existence, and upon Dr. Willis arrival she was in a starving condition.—The Doctor having dismissed her attendants, immediately altered the mode of treatment, and by severe measures obliged

his royal patient to swallow what he deemed necessary and the effects were soon visible, the Queen being so far recovered when Capt. Anderson left Lisbon, as to recognize those about her person, and to submit patiently to the Doctor's directions.—Great attention was paid to Dr. Willis for this successful exertion of his abilities, and it was said that his reward would be very ample.

A letter from a gentleman in Havana to his friend in Newport dated April 10, says:—“The famous Mr. Bowles and three of the Creek nation, were brought in here a few days since. Mr. Bowles was conducted to the Moro, where he now remains, and it is thought the depredations he has committed on the Spanish settlements will cost him his life.

We have the pleasure to communicate to the public that letters have been received at the war office from major Hamtramck, commanding at Fort Vincennes, on the river Wabash, dated the 30th of March last, stating that he had made a pacific agreement with the Wea and Belriver Indians, and expected that the Pjankeshas would immediately become parties thereto.

NEWYORK, May 21. By a correspondent, who arrived on Saturday evening from Newark (N. Jersey) we are informed, that the directors of the Manufacturing Society attended by the secretary of the treasury, met at that place on Monday last, when after an impartial and candid investigation of the advantages appertaining to the respective situations contemplated as likely to be the seat of manufactory, unanimously determined, that the Passaic river, or some of the streams that empty therein, should be the permanent seat of this laudable institution.—We further understand, that the business is to be immediately put into effective operation—and countenanced and supported as the undertaking is by the indefatigable assiduity and industry of the secretary of the treasury, who can doubt its success.

MANUFACTURES.

It is often said in conversation, that agriculture is the greatest interest of the American people, and the foundation on which their wealth and prosperity are supported. This is just, but a conclusion is drawn from the principle which is not equally well founded. We often hear it remarked that agriculture being the best interest, it is improper to engage in manufactures. This is carelessly asserted and admitted. But, is it true that the interest of agriculture is injured by our manufactures?—Our farmers will not easily be persuaded that it is. What is done with the wool, flax, cotton, hemp, but to work them up. All the iron made in the country is wrought in it. Would any man, in his wits, recommend that all these articles, which form the materials of our most valuable manufactures, should no longer be cultivated or attended to. The farmer would suffer, and the money of the country must be sent out of it to buy the articles. What has the farmer to apprehend from the increase of manufactures; that he will sell flax, hemp, cotton and wool, on better terms, and in greater quantities? the manufactures of the country have grown up wonderfully since the protection given them by the laws of the United States. Since that increase, have not the farmers found the advantage? they have—and the new impost act will operate to extend the demand for the produce of their lands. The sail cloth manufactories at Boston, and elsewhere in the state of Massachusetts, have made a demand for all the flax produced and offered at market, and the price has risen with the demand. The farmers in that instance receive a direct profit from the manufactory. This is intended only as an instance—many others might be adduced. They all tend to refute insinuations which are often made to rouse jealousy, on the thread-bare pretence that the eastern and southern states have different interests, and that the farmers will be sacrificed to the manufacturers.

The manufactures of the southern states appear, on enquiry, to be more advanced, as well as more prosperous, than has been believed. But if it was not so, it is hard to see the damage sustained by the southern states, by the middle and eastern manufacturers buying their flax, wool, cotton, hemp and coals, as well as their corn, to feed them—all which is actually the case at present.

It is much to be wished that a brotherly affection may subsist between the citizens of the different states. If these remarks, trite as they may appear, have any tendency to that end, the design of the writer will be accomplished.

FRANCE, the great centre to which every political eye is still turned, continues to be agitated by all the turbulence and fluctuation incident to democratical government. The National Assembly sometimes bully the Emperor, and at others affect circumspection and caution; yet the general temper of the nation, inquiet and disturbed, tends to action. But if they should in reality make war on Germany, from whence are they to draw their supplies? If the present revenue of France falls short of the expenditure 11 times of peace, how inadequate must it be to the public exigencies in time of war? This reasoning appears

plausible : and yet, if a war against the German princes confederated against France and Liberty should take place, it might be found to be fallacious. There is at present a general reluctance throughout the provinces to pay the taxes. Taxes are voted by the Assembly, but evaded by the people. They do not see the connection between taxes and liberty so readily as the connection between taxes and war. Taxes are as necessary to liberty as they are to war ; for there can be no secure and permanent liberty without a fixed and regular government, nor any fixed and regular government without a revenue to support it. But the nation at large do not discern this truth. They rather fancy that there is a natural affinity between freedom and exemption from all taxation. Though, therefore, the French are not a sordid or avaricious, but an open and a generous people, and though their vows in favour of liberty are sincere and ardent, yet they do not exert the nerve of wealth [Faculté] so much as they would do in the case of a war with Despotism, where they would readily perceive money to be necessary. Nor, were their resources in money deficient, would the daring Genius of Liberty sink down in despondent inaction. The Americans had little, and next to no money ; yet their councils held always a sublime course, and aspired to the loftiest object of ambition—the establishment of liberty, by equal representation, for the good of mankind. If they wanted silver and gold, they contributed their personal service ; they gave such things as they had ; horses, waggons, provisions and other ammunition. The naked American, inspired by the unconquerable spirit of liberty, found means to elude the grasp of the proud and powerful Briton, covered with a coat of mail, and glorying in his strength

BENNINGTON, June 3.

Some days since a couple of smart looking youth appeared at the rendezvous in this town, and offered to enlist as soldiers. One of them who passed by the name of Peter Davis, measuring about 5 feet 5 inches, but slim built, and rather feminine in appearance was enlisted and received a part of his bounty, the other who called himself Jack Tarbox, was deemed to be too small and not old enough, and was consequently rejected by the recruiting officer. Davis plead hard to have his comrade accepted, assumed a military air, and assured the officer, "that tho' his companion was small he was dam'd hardy, and could bear a devilish deal of fatigue." The officer remaining inflexible in his determination not to accept him, Davis grew very serious, and said so intimate a friendship subsisted between them that it would be almost death to part them ;—the officer affected by the behavior of the two friends, and not viewing even Davis a very valuable recruit from his effeminate appearance, permitted him to return the money advanced, presented them with a trifle to drink his health, and success to the recruiting service, and dismissed them.—Our heroes quitted town immediately, and we have been since informed from good authority, that they were a couple of young girls belonging to Shaftsbury, who had undertaken this matter in consequence of a wager laid between them and some of their male friends a few evenings before.

By a gentleman of veracity from Canada, we are informed, that when he passed Threerivers, he met an escort, who had judge Powell of Hesse district, in upper Canada with them, a prisoner and in irons.—The charge against him was said to be treason—letters having been detected written in his name, and as report says, in his hand, giving information to his friends in the United States how Detroit may be easily carried. This gentleman was formerly of Boston, in Newengland, and when our informant saw him was on his way to Quebec by order of the commanding officer at Detroit.

Papers by yesterday's mail contain accounts of an attempt to assassinate the king of Sweden, at a ball, on the 16th of March last. The doors of the assembly room being immediately shut the assassin was detected.—The king though badly hurt, is a fair way to recover.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEWYORK, June 2. We can assure the public, from good authority, that the bank of the United States lately made a loan to the government of five hundred and twenty three thousand, five hundred dollars, at a rate of interest of five per cent per annum, free from charges and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States.

Mr. Paine, in his second part of the Rights of Man, observes :—The fraud, hypocrisy, and imposition of monarchies are beginning to be too well understood to promise them any long career. The force of monarchy and aristocracy, in all countries, is following that of chivalry, and Mr. Burke is dressing for the funeral. Let it, then, pass quietly to the tomb of all other follies, and the mourners be comforted.

It is an incontestible truth, and which ought deeply to interest every friend to humanity, that the number of slaves now in the Westindia islands is altogether sufficient for their cultivation ; and that with good and

humane usage, the flock of negroes now upon the islands, would encrease by natural population, instead of requiring a debasing African trade merely to keep it good.

The contradictory accounts respecting the affairs of France render it extremely difficult to determine what the real situation of that country is. Some papers tell us that general distrust prevails, commotions are frequent, assignats lowering in value and the enemies of the new constitution encreasing fast.—Others assure us, that union of sentiment is universal, confidence in public characters unlimited, assignats rising, the public tranquility remarkable, and the principles of aristocracy scarcely to be found. The most probable conjecture, says a correspondent, is, that the different potentates of Europe will find it a sufficiency of business to keep peace among their own subjects, and prevent the contagion of french sentiments.

"May 18th, at Colchester, was encircled in the arms of death, miss ALTHA STEVENS, daughter of Major JOHN STEVENS, of that place, her age twenty years one month and fourteen days, after a lingering illness of more than twelve months. She in her life possessed a great share of sprightliness, accompanied with a placid and tender disposition ; her anticipation of happiness in this life must have been undoubtedly great, from a prospect of entering into a state of matrimony with an amiable gentleman, just at the commencement of her illness ; from which connection she had the greatest reason to expect all the sweets of conjugal felicity. She yet from the calmness and serenity of her mind, nobly exhibited to view through the whole scene, a complete resignation to the warring hand of heaven, and left her friends and acquaintance to lament their loss by mourning for the great and first cause that introduced this common and universal enemy of our happiness and prospects into our world."

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received an additional assortment of GOODS (at his store in Bennington) to those he had on hand, which, in the whole makes one of the most extensive assortments of English, West, and East-India

GOODS,

At any one place in this part of the country. He has also arranged his business in such a manner, as to enable him to sell his goods at the most reduced prices. Such as choose to purchase at his store will find this to be a fact founded upon reason, if they make READY PAY.

Such as have open accounts at his store, are requested to pay them or settle them by giving notes.—He hopes this request may be seriously attended to.

SUMMER GOODS.

Just come to hand, an elegant & general assortment of SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured muslins, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes, chintzes and linens, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leg-horn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy, cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spice mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, salt shad, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of CROCKERY,

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, to make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention—all which are suitable to the season.

GEORGE MELCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Addison, State of Vermont, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Josiah Terril, late of Reupert, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, at the dwelling house of Timothy Allen, in Bristol, on the last Thursdays of July, August and September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

TIMOTHY ALLEN,
SAMUEL KENNE,
OLIVER EASTMAN.

Newhaven, May 13, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joshua Stewart of Clarendon, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend on the business of our said appointment, on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. David Jewell, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
JOHN BOWMAN.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

DORCHESTER LODGE.

THE FESTIVAL of St. JOHN will be celebrated at the lodge room in Vergennes, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next. And the members and those brethren who wish to become members of said Lodge are hereby requested to meet at the lodge room the preceding evening, at five o'clock, on business of importance to the lodge.

By order,
ROSWELL HOPKINS, sec. p. t.
Vergennes, May 17, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elias Steward, late of Clarendon, deceased, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of David Jewell, in said Clarendon, on the second Tuesday of July next, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.
SOLOMON SPAFFORD,
JOHN SMITH.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Joslin, late of Paultney, deceased. This is to notify the creditors to said estate that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first, second and third Tuesdays in the month of July next, from one to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days, at the dwelling house of the widow Elizabeth Joslin, in said Paultney. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

TITUS WATSON,
EBENEZER FRISBIE,
JONAS SAFFORD.

Paultney, May 15, 1792.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Landgrove, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to warn a meeting of said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Wiley, in said Landgrove, on the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes. 1st, To choose a moderator and clerk. 2d, To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said propriety. 3d, To choose an agent or committee fully authorized and empowered for all or any of the following purposes, viz. To confer with and join the agent or committee of any town bordering on said Landgrove, in preambulating the line between them, in settling any dispute which may arise respecting such line, and establish permanent boundaries. Also, at the expense of the proprietors to commence, maintain, or defend, any cause or action, the issue of which may depend on the establishment of any of said lines, or in any way concern the common interest of the proprietors. 4th, To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out said town, into severalties, and to choose a committee for that purpose. 5th, To vote to raise any sum of money which may be thought necessary. 6th, To do any other business necessary to be done on said day.

MARTIN POWEL, justice of peace.

Manchester, May 29, 1792.

THE owners of land in Weybridge, county of Addison, and State of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of taxes of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1789, and 1790, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same, on or before the first Monday of August next, with incidental cost, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue on said day at nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Lawrence in Weybridge, as will pay said tax and cost.

Delinquents names as follow with the sum due from each right.

For the year 1789.			
Josiah Dean,	2/1	Roger Enos	1s
John Ashley	2s1	Samuel Ham	2s1
Israel Dewey	1s	Oliver Ingerson	2s
For the year 1790.			
William Ham	2s	Samuel Ham	2s
Daniel Frebushaw	2s	Stephen Ham	1s1
Ezekiel Thomas	2s	Roger Enos	1s
Josiah Dean	2s	Israel Dewey	2s
John Ashley	2s	Oliver Ingerson	2s

ZILLAI STICKNEY, collector.

Weybridge, June 4, 1792.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the BARBER and HAIR DRESSER's business, a likely active boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age. For terms, enquire of FREDERICK WOLF, at his shop near the meetinghouse in Bennington. N. B. CASH paid at said shop for LONG HUMAN HAIR.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

—LIKEWISE—

LARGE AND ELEGANT
MAPS OF THE WORLD.

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

THE EFFUSION OF A GENTLEMAN, JUST BEFORE HIS GOING TO PRISON; ON SEEING HIS CHILD ASLEEP.

SOFT babe! sweet image of a harmless mind!
How calm that sleep which innocence enjoys!
The smiling cheek thou in thy slumber wear'st,
Is nature's language for a gentle heart;
It says all's peace within. It is thy right;
It is the blest privilege of thy tender age
To wake, or sleep in peace; to know no fears,
To dread no ill, to smile on friend and foe.
— Could gazing catch that look or cordial peace,
My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence,
And plant it in my breast.—In vain that thought;
Heaven this bliss to sinful man denies;
'Tis virtue's crown; and e'en an angel's wealth.
Sleep on, mild infant; sleep, and never know
What thy fond parent feels; now feels for thee,
Though thou feel'st nought. May kind heaven grant
Thou never wake again. How sweet to pass
From earth to heaven on so soft a wing!
Those looks would force a smile upon death's cheek.
— I must away; relentless law compels;
I'll take thee too; thou in a cell canst sleep,
And play within the horrors of a goal.
Thy father sleeps no more. What then? I'll watch
Thy sleeping hours; and when thou smil'st, I'll smile;
Smile e'en in misery; wipe my streaming eye,
Then smile again.—Will law forbid me this?
— Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid;
Silent her griefs, which fretted life away;
At sight of thee her tender heart would bleed;
It bled for others' woes; for thine 'twould stream.
Thou know'st, my God, by thy great pattern taught,
I never turn'd my eye, nor shut my heart
From any wretch that walk'd this earth in pain.
When thy rich blessings on my head were pour'd
Thou led'st my heart, since goodness comes from thee,
To seek out misery in her bathful path,
And did my utmost every wound to heal.
— Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch:
Then guide him to my cell! my chains he'll break,
And light to me, and to this babe, restore.

B.

The EPICUREAN PRINCE. AN APOLOGUE.

SOLYMAN the great, at the commence-
ment of his reign, was more luxurious
than became so wise a prince. One might
have judged of the vastness of his empire
by the variety of dishes at table. Some
were sent from the Tigris; some from the
Euphrates; others from Oxus and the Cas-
pian sea. One day when he gave a dinner to
his nobles, Mustapha, keeper of the three
tombs, was placed next to the best dish of
all the feast, out of respect to the sanctity of
his office; but instead of falling to and eat-
ing heartily as holy men are wont to do, he
fetched a deep groan and fell a weeping.
Solyman, surprized at his behaviour, desir-
ed him to explain it to the company: he
would fain have been excused; but the king
ordered him, on pain of displeasure, to ac-
quaint him with the cause of his disorder.

Know then, said he, O monarch of the
earth, that when I saw thy table covered in
this manner, it brought to my mind a dream
or rather a vision, which was sent me from
the prophet whom I serve. On the seventh
night of the moon Rhamazen, I was sleep-
ing under the shade of the sacred tombs,
when methought the holy ravens of the sanc-
tuary bore me up on their wings into the
air, and in a few moments conveyed me to
the lowest heaven, where the messenger of
God, to whom be peace, was sitting in his
luminous tribunal, to receive petitions from
the earth. Around him stood an infinite
throng of animals of every species and qual-
ity, which all joined in preferring a complaint
against Solyman for destroying them wanton-
ly and tyrannically, beyond what any ne-
cessity could justify, or any natural appetite
demand. It was alledged by them that ten
or twelve of them were often murdered to
compose one dish for the niceness of thy pa-
late; some gave their tongues only, some
their bowels, some their fat, and others their
brains or blood. In short they declared such

constant waste was made of them, that un-
less a stop was put to it in time, they should
perish entirely by thy gluttony.

The prophet hearing this, bent his brows,
and ordered six vultures to fetch thee alive
before him: they instantly brought thee to
his tribunal, where he commanded thy sto-
mach to be opened, to see whether it was
bigger or more capacious than those of other
men; when it was found to be just of the
common size, he permitted all the animals to
make reprisals on the body of their destroy-
er; but before one in ten thousand could get
at thee every particle of it was devoured; so
ill-proportioned was the offender to the of-
fence.

This story made such an impression on the
monarch that he would not suffer above one
dish of meat to be brought to his table at a
meal, ever after.

THE managers of the GREENMOUNTAIN
LOTTERY hereby give public notice that
they determine to commence drawing the first class of
said lottery on the 26th day of June next.
SAMUEL THOMPSON
AMOS MUZZY
JAMES ROBERTS
JONAS WHITNEY
MATTHEW LONG.

Bennington, April 20, 1792.

81f

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable
judge of probate for the district of Bennington,
commissioners, to examine the claims to the estate of Reu-
ben Rugg, late of Woodford, deceased, represented in sol-
vent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business
of their appointment, on the second and last Mondays of
July next, from one till six o'clock on each of said days.
JONATHAN ROBINSON,
SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, May 25, 1792.

2—2

FOUR COPPERS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber an indentured servant
boy named NIMROD HANNIBAL, about
nineteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring
or trusting him on penalty of the law.

JONATHAN FISK.

Cambridge, April 25, 1792.

2—2

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Ver-
mont, did at their sessions in October 1790,
grant a tax of one penny per acre on all the lands in
the township of Washington, county of Orange,
public rights excepted, for making and repairing
roads and bridges in said town. This is therefore to
notify the proprietors and land owners, that they have
liberty to work out their tax any time between the
middle of May and the last day of August next, by
applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a com-
mittee to superintend said business.

JACOB DAVIS,

ELEAZER BARTHOLEMREW.

Washington May 1, 1792.

2—2

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Ver-
mont did, at their session in Windsor, in
October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each ac-
re of land in the township of Elmore, in the coun-
ty of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the pur-
pose of making and repairing roads and bridges in
said town. These are to notify said proprietors that
they have liberty to work out their respective taxes an-
y time in the months of July, August and Septem-
ber next, by applying to the subscribers, who are ap-
pointed a committee to superintend said business.

JAMES OLMSTEAD,

JOB GIBBS,

MARFIN ELMORE.

Elmore, April 22, 1792.

2—2

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the
subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the
proprietors of the township of Poultney, in the
county of Rutland and state of Vermont, to warn a meet-
ing of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them
to meet at the dwelling house of Silas How, in said
Poultney, on the 25th day of July next ensuing, at ten
o'clock A. M. then and there to act and transact the fol-
lowing business, v. z. first to choose a moderator to govern
said meeting. 2d, To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3d,
To see if the proprietors records should be transcribed into
a new book, that they may be brought into better order,
and a committee chosen for the purpose of comparing the
same. 4th, To see if the proprietors will ratify the al-
lotments that have been made in said township or any part
thereof. 5th, To see if the proprietors will agree to lay
out the remainder of the fourth division in said town. 6th
To grant a tax to defray the charges, and to do any other
business thought proper when met.

WILLIAM WARD, justice of peace.

Poultney March, 31, 1792.

2B2

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of con-
gress, entitled, *An act to provide for the settlement
of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limita-
tions heretofore established, and to regulate the claims
of invalid pensioners*—which act was published in the
Vermont Gazette of the 20th of April last, notice is
hereby given, that the session of the circuit court of
the United States, for the district of Vermont, is by
law appointed to be holden at Bennington, on the
seventeenth day of June annually, except when that
day happens on Sunday, and then the session is to
commence on the next Monday following; and that
the session is to continue until the business is dispatch-
ed.

FREDERICK H'LL, clerk of the district.

Rutland, May 19, 1792.

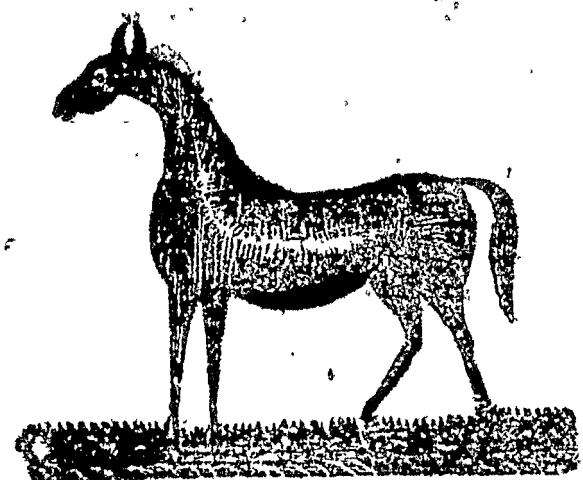
1—3

The several printers of newspapers in the district of
Vermont, are requested to publish the foregoing notifica-
tion in their respective papers—and also, the act of con-
gress above referred to, provided they have not already
published it.

WILL COVER

THIS SEASON, THE
BEAUTIFUL HORSE

SNIP,



AT THE STABLE OF
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, IN
WILLIAMSTOWN,
A FEW RODS EAST OF THE
ACADEMY.

AT the moderate price of TWELVE SHIL-
LINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS
the season, and FORTY SHILLINGS to warrant
a mare with foal.

SNIP is a FULL BLOODED horse fifteen hands
high, with a beautiful bay colour.

His pedigree is as good as any horses on the conti-
nent.—His colts are universally approved of by the
best judges.

Those gentlemen who have GOOD MARES,
will find it greatly to their advantage to improve
SNIP.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

WHEREAS the subscribers being by the honorable court of
probate for the district of Fairhaven, appoint-
ed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the
creditors to the estate of Robert Green, late of Poultney,
deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that
we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the
house of widow Mary Green, in Poultney, on the first
Monday of July, August and October next, from one
o'clock till five on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

THOMAS ASHLEY,

TIMOTHY CRUTTENDEN.

Poultney, May 12, 1793.

123

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. judge of
probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners
to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Job
Green, late of Clarendon deceased, represented insolvent,
hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of
their appointment, on the first Monday in July and Au-
gust next, at the house of Lewis Walker in said Claren-
den, from one to six o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.

No accounts allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,

LEWIS WALKER.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

123

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable
judge of probate for the district of Rutland, com-
missioners to examine the claims on the estate of Benjamin
Rhodes, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented in sol-
vent, notify those concerned, that they will attend the bu-
siness of their appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr.
Eliakim Richmond, in said Wallingford, on the first
Tuesday of July and August next, from one to five o'-
clock, p. m. on each of said days.

Accounts must be properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,

EZEKIEL CLARK.

Wallingford, May 30, 1792.

123



The Vermont Gazette



While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 3, of Vol. X.]

FRIDAY JUNE 15, 1792.

[Whole No. 471.]

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

THE MANAGERS OF THE GREEN-MOUNTAIN

LOTTERY,

HEREBY give public notice, that they determine to commence DRAWING the FIRST CLASS of said LOTTERY on the 26th day of June next, at the COURTHOUSE or the VERMONT ARMS, in Bennington.

SAMUEL THOMPSON

AMOS MUZZY

JAMES ROBERTS

JONAS WHITNEY

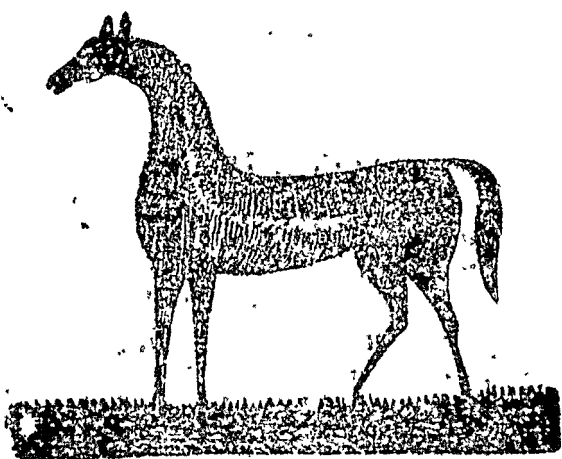
MATTHEW LONG

Bennington, April 20, 1792.

8tf

WILL COVER

THIS SEASON THE
BEAUTIFUL HORSE.



SNIP,

AT THE STABLE OF
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, IN
WILLIAMSTOWN,
A FEW RODS EAST OF THE
ACADEMY.

AT the moderate price of TWELVE SHILLINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS the season, and FORTY SHILLINGS to warrant a mare with foal.

SNIP is a FULL BLOODED horse fifteen hands high, with a beautiful bay colour.

His pedigree is as good as any horses on the continent.—His colts are universally approved of by the best judges.

Those gentlemen who have GOOD MARES, will find it greatly to their advantage to improve SNIP. SAMUEL SPRAGUE. Oct.

SUMMER GOODS.

Just come to hand, and now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, an ELEGANT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured muslins, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes chintzes and linnen, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leghorn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy, cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spice, mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, saltshad, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of
CROCKERY,

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, to make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention—all which are suitable to the season.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

DORCHESTER LODGE.

THE FESTIVAL of St. JOHN will be celebrated at the lodge room in Vergennes, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next. And the members and those brethren who wish to become members of said Lodge are hereby requested to meet at the lodge room the preceding evening, at five o'clock, on business of importance to the lodge.

By order,

ROSWELL HOPKINS, sec. p. t.

Vergennes, May 17, 1792.

2—4

LAWS OF THE UNION.

An act to provide for a copper coinage.
BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the director of the mint, with the approbation of the president of the United States, be authorized to contract for and purchase a quantity of copper, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons; and that the said director, as soon as the needful preparations shall be made, cause the copper by him purchased to be coined at the mint into cents, and half cents pursuant to "the act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," and that the said cents and half cents, as they shall be coined, be paid into the treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation.

And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said director, in cents & half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers published at the seat of government of the United States, for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid, or offered to be paid, or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given.

JONAHAN TRUMBULL, speaker
of the house of representatives.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, president
pro tempore of the senate.

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
president of the United States.

An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the U. S. of America in congress assembled, That persons imprisoned on executions issuing from any court of the United States for satisfaction of judgments in any civil actions shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of the respective goals as persons confined in such goals for debt or judgments rendered in the courts of the several states are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

And be it further enacted, that any person imprisoned as aforesaid, may have the oath or affirmation herein after expressed administered to him by any judge of the United States, or of the general or supreme court of law of the state in which the debtor is imprisoned, the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the district in which the judgment was ren-

dered having had at least thirty days previous notice, by a citation served on him, issued by any such judge, to appear at the time therein mentioned, at the said goal, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered; at which time and place, if no sufficient cause in the opinion of the judge, be shewn or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he may at the request of the debtor, proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be viz. "You

solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not estate, real or personal, nor is any to your knowledge holden in trust for you to the amount or value of twenty dollars, nor sufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprisoned." Which oath or affirmation being administered, the judge shall certify the same under his hand to the prison keeper, and shall fix a reasonable allowance for the debtor's support, not exceeding one dollar per week; and if the creditor shall thereafter any week fail to furnish the debtor with such weekly support, by paying or advancing the money to him, or to the prisonkeeper for his use, the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment on such judgment and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt; but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor.

And be it further enacted, that if any person shall falsely take the oath or affirmation aforesaid such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, speaker
of the house of Representatives.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, president
pro tempore of the senate.

APPROVED MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
president of the United States.

From the elders and members believing the salvation of all men through our Lord Jesus—met in annual convention, at Philadelphia, May twenty fifth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and continued by adjournment until the twenty ninth of the same month.

To the churches throughout the United States in the same comfortable belief with us, wishing that grace, love and truth may be multiplied.

Dearly beloved and highly favored of God,
our common Father,

WE rejoice to have it in our power to acquaint you, that through the goodness of God our Saviour, we have had an exceeding comfortable meeting, and our deliberations were conducted with affection, forbearance and love; and what increased our happiness and heightened our joy, is the discovery of the great and mighty works that are taking place through Europe as well as America; that light and knowledge are fast pervading the whole earth; and that the time is coming when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the great deep, and the wilderness is blossoming and budding like the rose.

We have the satisfaction to inform you,

that the number of churches and societies joined and united with us have increased to fifteen, exclusive of twenty five societies that have not yet met us in convention.

The tidings that have been received from the distant parts of several states are truly refreshing, and must be a means of filling your hearts with gratitude & thanksgivings, & likewise will direct you to the throne of grace to supplicate for more laborers—for truly the harvest is great, and the laborers are few.

We request you, dear brethren, to assist those who labor in the gospel and are engaged in ministering to the people and where there are amongst us suitable persons, gifted with grace and utterance, we recommend that they be encouraged and called to exercise those gifts to the glory and honor of our great head and master.

May every one, according to his capacity and station in life be diligent in the work and great privileges in the Lord, by manifesting that the belief of the truth as in Jesus, doth ever influence to love and good works.

We have appointed our next annual convention to be held at Philadelphia, the twenty fifth day of May next, at three o'clock P. M.

And that God, who guides, governs and directs all things to his own glory and the good of his creatures who hath all flesh in his holy keeping, may keep you and us with all the brethren of mankind, in the bond of peace and the fellowship of the gospel—is the prayer of your brethren in the full atonement of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Signed by request and in behalf
of the convention.

JAMES MOORE, *moderator*,
Attest DAVID EVAN, *clerk*.

[The printers throughout the United States will oblige the convention by inserting this in their newspapers.]

THE PORTRAIT. AN EXTRAIT.

—HE returned from the fatigues of his business at ten in the morning. His feelings called loudly for the poisonous draught; but the well was dry, and no water could be had but from a distant spring. He dispatched a servant express with the pitcher. The bottle of rum was on the table in readiness—the weather was hot, and his thirst was excessive—the moments were anxiously counted, and rolled on more tediously than they do when chided by an anxious lover waiting for the mistress of all his affections. —He took up a Gazette to cheat the delay—but the time was prolonged, for the servant had broken the pitcher in his return from the spring, and was afraid to provoke his master with the disappointment; he therefore ran to buy another, but the shop was shut.

Charles walked the room in an agony; but contemplating on a fragment he had been reading in the Gazette, entitled the progress and effects of drunkenness. It had made a deep impression on his mind, and held a mirror before his eyes which gave him pain. His picture, taken about three years before, was hanging in the room. He viewed his image in the large glass, and then turned and viewed the picture with astonishment. He counted the number of years since he had been thrown on the canvass with all the vigor and sprightliness of healthy manhood; and soon recollecting that none of his neighbours, excepting two, who were *intemperate fops*, had gone down the hill of life so swiftly as he had done. He was thus thrown by accident, into a light, where he could no longer conceal himself from himself and his reason told him that he had been exposed to the world, as he then was to himself.

Charles was a man of firmness. He was a silent hero.—He at once resolved to conquer so foul an enemy, or to die nobly in the attempt. Inspired with this noble

resolution, he no longer waited for the return of the unfortunate pitcher, but called for his horse, and went to his business, nor did he ever inquire into the cause of the servant's delay.—From that time forward he renounced the use of ardent spirits. His health has returned, his reputation is secured, and his wife and children are unexpressibly happy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

STOCKHOLM, March 20.

THE following account of the attempt to assassinate the king, in the night of the 16th March, was read in the royal chancery and published by authority in the public papers of the 18th.

"Last Friday the 16th March, at three quarters past eleven o'clock at night a short time after the king had entered the masked ballroom in the royal opera house, an unknown mask forced his way through the croud of masks which surrounded the king, and fired a pistol at him, the charge whereof entered a little above the left hip and touched the backbone.

"Although so severely wounded, the king had yet strength enough to walk to the next closet, where he reclined on a sofa, and conversed with some of the gentlemen of the court, as well as some of the principal officers of state, who had obtained leave to follow him with the greatest cheerfulness until the surgeons arrived, when the wound was examined and the first dressing laid on.—His majesty was then carried to the palace, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he was bled.

"Immediately after the shot was fired there were found in the opera room two pistols, one of which the assassin had made use of; but the other was yet loaded with two buckshot, a quantity of small shot, and some points of cut nails.

"The assassin, a discharged captain, John Jacob Ankerstrom, was discovered the next day, the 17th of March about ten o'clock in the forenoon and arrested. He confessed his crime, and acknowledged that the pistol he fired had been loaded with two bullets, the one round and the other beat square, besides with twelve grains of shot and seven small nail points; that the other pistol had been loaded nearly in the same manner; and that he held besides a knife in the other hand which he had bought but a week before, and had caused it to be ground with an edge on each side.

"Though the wound has not been fully cleared yet of the many parts of the charge, the surgeons nevertheless have been able to assure the distressed royal family, as well as the astonished inhabitants of this capital, that the shot did not touch those parts whose violation might have produced more dangerous consequences for the life of the king.

"His majesty is as well as his circumstances will permit, and has enjoyed now and then some rest in his sleep.

"His majesty not only sustained the examination of the wound, and other pains with that perfect serenity and strength of mind, which have distinguished so many actions of the life of the king, but he likewise received the royal family, numbers of the court, officers of state, and foreign ministers at his bedside. His majesty in the same manner himself regulated the royal regency, dictated their instructions, and signed both instruments with his own hand.

"The examination respecting this horrid deed, and all that has any connection therewith, continue in the forenoon and afternoon before the royal court of chancery, and the public will receive in this manner all possible elucidation respecting an event, which nearly concerns every faithful subject, and which until this important moment, never had been heard of in the kingdom of Sweden."

LETTER to the KING of SWEDEN, apprizing him of the intended assassination.

"SIRE,

"Deign to attend the information of a man, who though not honored by serving you, not ambitious of your favor, and not flattering your foibles; yet endeavors to avert the danger which menaces your life, they are about to assassinate you: do not doubt it. They were in despair to see themselves disappointed when the ball was last week put off, but they resolved to try it to day. Keep yourself private, and avoid the ensuing entertainments, at least for this season—give the conspirators time to moderate their passions; please to avoid also the lower part of the castle Haga.—In a word every circumspection, at least for one month.—Do not take pains to discover the author of this letter: Do, he happened by chance to be acquainted with the bloody scheme that threatens your life; & believe that he is not interested in destroying the plan which threatens you.—In case your mercenary soldiers had acted with violence against the citizens at Geste, the author of this letter would have opposed you sword in hand; but he detests assassination."

PARIS, Feb. 23. The minister at war has sent for generals Luckner and La Fayette, to join M. Rochambeau who is here, in order to confer with

each other on the most speedy and most efficacious means to undertake and support a war, which daily appears more difficult to avoid.

Should France be under the necessity of declaring war, we shall have the aid of many stout old soldier to inure her recruits and volunteers to discipline and danger, both by precept and example.

In Paris alone four thousand veterans have bound themselves to one another to march whenever wanted. Their arms and some pieces of cannon are ready; they have registered their names in the office of a notary, in whose hands they have deposited fifty livres each, to defray the first expence of their equipment; and they maintain a correspondence with many of their old comrades in the provinces, among whom similar associations are forming.

Such is the spirit with which men are inspired by a sense of their own independence.

The state of the emigrant forces, since compelled to quit the dominions or the elector of Treves, is become still more desperate than ever: they are now greatly dispersed, and have sustained a considerable diminution of numbers.

Col. Sinclair, who has lately been in London on the business of the emigrant princes, immediately on his arrival at Ostend, was put under an arrest by order of gen. Bender. The charge against him was of having enlisted some subjects of his imperial majesty, in the month of October last, for his regiment of chalmers.

The proposed reduction of the British army will not be of seven men per company throughout each regiment. The companies of foot guards will lose only three men each; and on Saturday last this reduction began to take place.

April 3.

Early this morning the arrival of the Thames frigate from Bombay was announced at the admiralty and india house.

She left Tillicherry Dec. 28, and the cape the 2nd of Feb. brings intelligence of an engagement having taken place the 21st of Nov. between the Phoenix and the Resolu, a French frigate of 34 guns, when after an obstinate fight, in which we lost six, and the French about 40 men; the latter struck to the British flag and was towed into Tillicherry (the French Captain refusing to work her), and afterwards delivered to the French at Mahe, who, however, refused to take charge of her although the commander of the Phoenix had formerly protested against taking possession of her when she struck.

The cause of contest originated with the Resolu, who was escorting two merchantmen to Mangalore supposed to be laden with provisions for Tippoo.—She would not submit to their being searched, and had given two broadsides before the Phoenix fired a single gun.

The only officer killed on board the Phoenix was first Lieutenant Finley of Marines.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWBERN, May 12. By a letter from Mr. Allison, who left Watagua in March, on his way to Congress, with dispatches from his excellency Governor Blount, we hear that a treaty is to be held at Nashville, with the Shawnee and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the first of June.

PITTSBURGH, May 19. The fort begun last winter at this place stands on the Alleghany river, within 100 yards of the bank, on a beautiful rising ground, about one quarter of a mile higher up than the old garrison of Fort Pitt. It is completely stockaded in, and one range of barracks built, a block house in one of the angles finished, and the remainder in forwardness. Capt. Hughes, of the second United States regiment, commands the fort, which, last Saturday, the 12th of May, was named "Fort Fayette." The ceremonial was as follows: about two o'clock, the American flag of fifteen stripes was hoisted on a staff of 92 feet in height. The company assembled, consisting of the principal gentlemen of the town, were invited to a cold collation, and a glass of wine: at the first toast, two pieces of ordnance were discharged, old double fortified twelve pounders, brought to the place originally by the French then acquired by the British, and from them by us—then a treble discharge in honor of the President at these discharges the fort received its name of the United States, and fifteen rounds for the fifteen states.

Thursday last a detachment of troops arrived here from the lower parts of this state under the command of Captain Edward Butler.

RICHMOND, May 4. Some time last week a negro woman in the county of James City was delivered of a very extraordinary child. It had two heads and necks, four arms, four legs, and thighs, and ever other part distinct for two male children, except the body, which was entire; there were only the appearance of two teats, and one navel, but as large as two fine children. It was conjectured there were only one set of lungs and bowels, and it measured over the hips one foot.—The woman is likely to do well.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) May, 17. Several alarming accounts have been received in this town, of a very dangerous insurrection among the ne-

groes on the eastern shores of Virginia; the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain.—Reports state, that about two weeks ago, the negroes in that part of the state, to the amount of about 900, assembled in different parties, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, &c. and committed several outrages upon the inhabitants.—A favorite servant of colonel Savage, who had joined them, took his horse and some money from him, and treated him in a very insolent manner.—Caleb, a negro, the property of Mr. Simkins, was to command this banditti; he was also a favorite servant of his master & had long lived in the capacity of an overseer.—A barrel of musket balls, about three hundred spears, some guns, powder, provisions, &c. have already been discovered and taken; the spears, it is said, were made by a Negro blacksmith on the Eastern Shore. A considerable number of the Negroes have been taken, and it is expected will be hanged. The militia have turned out, and are obliged to keep constant guard.

NEWARK, May 31.

The following singular occurrence took place in the French National Assembly. The president announced that a journey man Barber wished to be introduced. He immediately appeared in a dress, covered with powder, and was loudly applauded. "We are, (said he) threatened by a set of miscreants, who have carried away & drained us of our gold. I have only four Louis; I beg leave to deposit them in the bureau, that they may be turned into iron, and used against our enemies."

The most astonishing and enthusiastic applause was bestowed on the patriotic barber, whose name is MICHELOT, and who will be eternized in the journals of the august diet.

From the Delaware Gazette.

Messrs. BRYNBERG & ANDREWS.

Please to insert the following melancholy account in your paper, and you will oblige your humble servant, &c.

I. D.

ON Saturday, the 18th of February last past, my wife and self having retired to rest earlier than usual, on account of being up late the night before, had fell sound asleep. About nine o'clock at night we were alarmed by the cry of FIRE! delivered at the door of the dwellinghouse, by two black men, who were passing by. I ran out; and to my great surprise, saw our cook house or kitchen in a flame of fire; the roof and upper floor then fell in. The house was twenty by fifteen feet, well finished, and occupied as a loom and workhouse for the female department, wherein was a considerable quantity of such furniture, all our black people's bedding and clothing except what they had on, and all the kitchen furniture, some corn in the loft, new saddle, and sundry other useful and valuable things.—How the fire took is unaccounted for: the blacks being four in number (the eldest about 18 years old) had left the house after we had laid down, without leave, and not returned before the fire, we expected they had perished in the flames, but they luckily returned home in the morning. The wind setting partly on the dwellinghouse, which was saved not by any exertion on our part every vessel to convey water being in the ruins, larger than a small pitcher) but by the hand of providence.

On Saturday, the 12th of this instant, May, the evening being warm, and something gusty, my wife and self went to rest about 8 o'clock, and after some time fell asleep, the wind blew hard, and coming rainy, my wife awoke from sleep, and layed some time much distressed as she informed me, by the frequent flashes of lightening and sounding of thunder, while at length it was God's will to direct his shafts of lightning to the dwelling where we lay; the report shocking and alarming, and seemed to shake the foundation all around, beating the ware from the beaufets and bursting to atoms the windows up stairs, together with a strong sulphurous smell of the air, caused me to awake; the first sensation I remember, was my wife clasping me in her arms, and crying out to the Lord for mercy. I loosed her arms, and ran up stairs, and found the passage almost filled up with combustibles & heaps of brick from the chimney, mortar from the ceiling, & timber from the roof or weather boarding of the house.

I proceeded to the door that let into the garret, & found the same beat in, the floor and the roof all in a flame of fire. I immediately ran down and told my wife to escape for her life, an then ran out and alarmed the black people (being the same mentioned in the above account) and the oldest lad and myself ran up stairs, and threw what we could of our goods out of the window; but the wind blowing hard, and the air having free circulation from the top of the house, to the foundation of the same, and the outside of the house, made of cedar, caused the fire to rush on with such violence, that I believe that in two minutes from the time we began to work, and in four from the time of the shock, we had to leave the habers. Our escape was truly dangerous as the

fire was then pouring through the ceiling, and gathering the stairway, which caused the aforesaid lad to miss his way down, but making a second attempt, fortunately escaped.

I was at work in a back room, more remote from the fire, and when I saw the danger of getting down the stairway, I thought of leaping from the window; but after some struggle of mind, determined to try the stairway, which I effected without hurt more than my feet being much cut by the glass lying on the floor. We threw what we could out below, and my wife and three small blacks, carried the goods out of reach of the fire, but in four or five minutes we had to give possession to the flames below stairs, leaving many things to perish with the house, which I believe was burned to the foundation in one hour from the shock. The house was new, 28 feet long and 18 feet and a half wide, two stories high, with three rooms on the upper floor, and two below, well built and finished off.

I believe the lightning first struck the top of the chimney beating off about two feet, and splitting the funnel in two places some feet lower down. Its course after leaving the chimney, seems to have been to different quarters, as each side of the house about the eaves of the same, together with the gable end, was carried away, and large pieces of the roof containing part of several courses of shingles together, was beat off, one of the corner posts split to pieces and carried some distance, one garden post and pannel of pailing was much split, and the roof I think was chiefly beat in on the upper floor, as the whole roof seemed to take fire at the same time. The shock reached our well, which was about 50 feet from the said chimney, striking the top of the hand-pole, and taking a piece of the same before it, down to the bucket—which ends the description of a scene; which leaves me to regret a loss at least of 400l. and my family, in one sense, out of doors—a scene that will draw sympathy from every feeling breast.

We have great reason to be thankful that our lives were spared in such a singular manner, and for the resignation we have experienced on this occasion; and are comforted in this, that as many as the Lord loveth, he rebuketh and chasteneth: knowing of a truth, that it was his beloved voice knocking at our door.

ISAAC DAVIS.

Mispillion Hundred, Kent county,
and state of Delaware.

BENNINGTON, June 1.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the report published some time since, stating that Judge Powell was sent to Quebec in irons, is wholly premature, that piece of calumny was undoubtedly framed by some of his enemies—for like all men of merit he is not without them.

Mr. Prefs, as the client calls him, was so illnatured at the sight of his ignorant production, that he declared he would have no further acquaintance with him.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

QUESTION.

In what situation are the powers of Europe?

ANSWER—briefly given

FRANCE—EXPERIENCING the agitation of her revolution—her legislature firm, vigilant and industrious—her king apparently guided by the *amor patriæ*; her enemies are, however, numerous.

ENGLAND—singing O! be easy.

IRELAND—warmed by the sun of liberty, illicit rays of revolution principles; while

HOLLAND—once the abode of freedom, is sinking into the dykes of venality, servility and slavery.

GERMANY—menacing France—yet fearful of her patriotic general and army—her pamphlets and gazettes.

SPAIN—fearful of the spread of the french disease—waging war against the press—and shortning the chain of her vassals.

PRUSSIA—wishing for a good opportunity to bruize.

RUSSIA—favoring, with Austria, Prussia, and the petty principalities of the german empire, the cause of the french counter-revolutionists—yet doing but little.

SWEDEN—after, she knows not what.

POLAND—happy in a patriot king—enjoys tranquility, happiness and prosperity—the attendants of wise laws and a free constitution.

ITALY—now the only abode of fanaticism—but even there the sovereign pontiff trembles for his triple crown the dominions acknowledging his ecclesiastic sway daily lessening—his revenues decreasing—and the absurdities of his creeds, &c. hourly dissipated by the benign rays of the suns of reason and philosophy.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did at their session at Windsor in October last, pass an act entitled, "an act to free from arrest the body of DANIEL STANTON, of Hartland, in county of Windsor," in said state—and whereas said act doth from arrest in all civil causes whatever my body, until the rising of the next legislature of this state—And also—said act orders me to

cite my creditors to appear on some particular day of said next session of the general assembly, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of my petition praying for an act of insolvency, should not be granted.

This is therefore to notify and cite my creditors not only in this state but in all others, to attend at Rutland Vermont, on the 26 day of October next, then and there to make a statement of their objections to the said legislature, if any they should have, why they shall not pass an act of insolvency in my favor.

DANIEL STANTON

Hartland, April 17 1792.

35

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1790, grant a tax of One penny on each acre of land in the town of WASHINGTON, county of Orange (public rights excepted) for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors of land owners, that they have liberty to work out their tax any time between the middle of May and the last of August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are a committee to superintend said business.

ELIAZER BARTHOLOMEW,

JACOB DAVIS,

Washington, March 25th, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did at their session in Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of ELMORE, in the county of Chittenden (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July, August, and September next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

JAMES OLMSTED:

JOE GIBBS,

MARTIN ELMORE,

Elmore, April 28, 1792.

36

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in Windsor in October last grant a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the Southhero, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the roads & bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July, and August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

EBENEZER ALLEN,

STEPHEN PEARL,

REUBEN CLAP,

Southhero, April 16 1792.

37

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Job Green, late of Clarendon deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointments, on the first Monday in July and August next, at the house of Lewis Walker in said Clarendon, from one to six o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.

No accounts allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,

LEWIS WALKER.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

173

TO LEASE,

FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-

ONE YEARS,

THAT part of the fall's belonging to the subscribers at Ticonderoga, with one hundred acres of LAND, on the north side and adjoining them; on which must be built iron works and a saw mill, and obligate themselves to saw for the inhabitants settling on the subscribers lands, to the halves whatever timber may be brought to the mill by them.—Any person or persons wishing to lease the same on those conditions, are requested to leave sealed proposals at Peter Deal's at New York or Samuel Cook's living at Ticonderoga, within the space of three months from the date hereof.

SAMUEL DEAL,

PETER DEAL,

JOHN NICOL for } Adminis-

JANE NICOL. } tors.

Ticonderoga, June 6 1792.

38

WHEREAS the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honourable court of probate, for the district of Fairhaven, in the state of Vermont to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Benjamin Achloy, late of Castleton, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice That we will attend said business at the dwelling house of capt. Noah Hoyt in Castleton, on the third Mondays of August and October next, at three o'clock afternoon of each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly authenticated.

BREWSTER HIGLEY,

NEHEMIAH HOYT,

June 5, 1792.

NOAH HOYT.

35

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

The FISHERMAN and CYNIC.

FELICITY by all is sought;
By some commanded, others bought;
Tho' happiness to mortal view
Changes like the Cameleon's hue.
A Cynic, whose contracted breast
Ne'er gave admission to a jest,
Forsook, one morn, his calm abode,
To muse and murmur as he rode;
Reading upon his mental pages
The dogmas of succeeding ages,
Yet none could satisfy his mind,
But heaven had been to man unkind;
Tho' Phœbus proudly blazed before him,
His beams to peace could not restore him.
After he'd spent the genial day
In sinking, to himself a prey,
And raising bulwarks 'gainst content's assistance,
He saw an angler at a distance,
While he was putting up his rod,
And singing merrily to glad his God;
As he apparent breath'd without annoy,
The Cynic spur'd his steed to mend his pace,
And curious, hurried to the place,
To find the origin' or so much joy,
The surly fœr accosted thus the swain:
Tell me, thou jocund tyrant to the fishes,
Has your success been equal to your wishes?
So, so, replied the clown, and sung again.
So, so, is inclusive; speak downright;
You trifle with me; you're disposed to quibble,
Why then, said t'other, tho' I've got no bite,
I've had—a glorious nibble.
The stricken ingrate with surprise
Thus utter'd lifting up his eyes,
Ah me! ye Gods, can such a creature be
The social intimate of glee!
This moment, anguish to the winds I blow:
Fool that I was, to droop with grief,
When ev'ry trifle brings relief.
How weak those ancients were, who asked the sybil,
How they might step aside from human woe,
When bliss depends upon a—nibble!

From a late London paper.

THE SHOPKEEPER'S WIFE.

TO bring thee custom, Dick, thy wife is made
To flaunt it in thy shop, in silk array'd,
And on each heedless passenger to try
The amorous efforts of her ogling eye.
By this you get no custom, silly elf,
For thy gay spouse will get it all herself.

HINT.

A GHOST.

A GIRL who was servant in a house re-
puted to be haunted, was suspected and
at length fairly convicted of pregnancy;
she fell on her knees before her mistress, and
craved forgiveness, alledging indeed that
she ought not to be blamed, for it was en-
tirely the ghost's fault. "The ghost's
fault!" exclaimed the mistress, "how could
that possibly happen?" "Why indeed mad-
am!" replied the simple girl, "the ghost
one dark night made a huge noise, and al-
most terrified me out of my seven senses.
I told JOHN how it had scared me, and he
persuaded me how spirits never appeared,
when two people slept together. So as I liked
his company better than the ghostesses, and
was mortally afraid of ghostesses, I went along
with him, and so, indeed and indeed madam
I should never have lost my virtue, if it had
not been for fear of the ghostesses."

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF THE POWER OF SPEECH IN A JACKDAW.

A PROPRIETOR of a bowling green,
had a tame jackdaw, which, being kept on
the green had picked up a few of the terms
made use of in the bowling green. It hap-
pened that the jackdaw had strolled one day
out of his territories into a neighboring gen-
tleman's garden, and followed some mag-
pies into a garden house, where some peas
and other seeds were kept. Whilst the birds
were making a delicious meal, the gardener
came in & secured them all by shutting the
door, and proceeding to punish them; he
seized upon one and cut off his head, and
immediately a voice exclaimed from an oppo-
site corner, "d—n him, how he nicks

him!—d—n him how he nicks him!"
The gardener thunder struck, looked about
him, and though amazed, seeing no person
near, got another under his clutches, and
cutting off his head, was again accosted
with d—n him, how he nicks 'em! d—n
him how he nicks 'em!" The gardener find-
ing where the voice proceeded from, cried
out "who the d—l art thou?" the bird an-
swered, "Brown's daw!" "what brought
thee here?" "bad company, bad company,"
replied the daw. The faculty of speech
saved the bird's life, and the gardener was
liberally rewarded for restoring it to its ow-
ner,

AN E C D O T E.

Of the late JAMES TAYLOR, of penurious
memory.

A SHORT time before his death, on find-
ing himself very unwell, he sent for a phy-
sician, to whom he told his case; and re-
ceived in return (on a request made to the
son of Esculapius, that he would tell him
his real condition) an answer that he could
not live six weeks. On this he set about
adjusting his worldly concerns, and once in
his lifetime was resolved to have it said that
he did a generous thing. He desired his
friends (for friends in his way he had) to
call on one of the governors of the public
charity, with a request that he would wait
on him on such a day. The gentleman full
of expectation, came to his time, and the
following conversation took place:—

"SIR, I have always liked the institu-
tion of which you are a governor, & have a
desire to forward its good purposes, by a be-
quest of the sum of 1500l. I have been
very lately informed by my physician that
I am not long for this world, and have sent
for you to make you acquainted with my in-
tention. But—

"In the name of the patronisers of our
benevolent institution, I return you sincere
thanks. You may depend that your donation
shall be disposed of to the best advantage.

"But in order to save the trouble of the
making of my will I have a thought—

"What is it sir?
That if you will allow me the discount,
I'll give you the money directly!"

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable
judge of probate for the district of Rutland, com-
missioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the es-
tate of Elias Steward, late of Clarendon, deceased,
hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of
their appointment, at the dwelling house of David Jew-
el, in said Clarendon, on the second Tuesday of July next,
from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the after-
noon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SOLOMON SPAFFORD,
JOHN SMITH.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

113

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the
subscriber, by more than one sixth part of the
proprietors of the township of Landgrove, in the
county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to warn a
meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to notify
and warn the proprietors of said Landgrove, to meet at
the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Utley, in said
Landgrove, on the first day of August next, at one o'clock
in the afternoon, for the following purposes: 1st, To
choose a moderator and clerk. 2d, To see if the proprie-
tors will ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said
propriety. 3d, To choose an agent or committee fully au-
thorized and empowered for all or any of the following
purposes, viz. To confer with and join the agent or com-
mittee of any town bordering on said Landgrove, in pre-
ambulating the line between them, in settling any dispute
which may arise respecting such line, and establish perm-
anent boundaries. Also, at the expense of the proprietors
to commence, maintain, or defend, any cause or action,
the issue of which may depend on the establishment of any of
said lines, or in any way concern the common interest of
the proprietors. 4th, To see if the proprietors will agree
to lay out said town, into severalties, and to choose a com-
mittee for that purpose. 5th, To vote to raise any sum
of money which may be thought necessary, 6th, To do
any other business necessary to be done on said day.

MARTIN POWEL, justice of peace.

Manchester, May 29, 1792.

113

THE owners of land in Weybridge, county of Addis-
on, and state of Vermont, that are delinquent in
payment of taxes of five pence on the pound, granted by
the general assembly in October 1789, and 1790, are
heraby informed, that unless they discharge the same, on or
before the first Monday of August next, with incidental
cost, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue
on said day at nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling
house of Jonathan Lawrence in Weybridge, as will pay
said tax and cost.

Delinquents names as follow with the sum due from
each right.

For the year 1789.			
Josiah Dean,	2s 1	Roger Enos	1s
John Ashley	2s 1	Samuel Ham	2s 1
Israel Dewey	1s	Oliver Ingerson	2s
For the year 1790.			
William Ham	2s	Samuel Ham	2s
Daniel Frebushaw	2s	Stephen Ham	1s 11
Ezekiel Thomas	2s	Roger Enos	1s
Josiah Dean	2s	Israel Dewey	2s
John Ashley	2s	Oliver Ingerson	2s

ZILLAI STICKNEY, collector.

Weybridge, June 4, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable
court of probate for the district of Fairhaven
commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the
estate of Samuel Joslin, late of Poultney, deceased. This
is to notify the creditors to said estate that we shall attend
the business of our appointment, on the first, second and
third Tuesdays in the month of July next, from one to
five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days, at the dwelling
house of the widow Elizabet Joslin, in said Poultney.
No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

TITUS WATSON,
EBENEZER FRISBIE,
JONAS SAFFORD.

Poultney, May 15, 1792

113

WE the subscribers being by the honorable court of
probate for the district of Fairhaven, appoint-
ed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the
creditors to the estate of Robert Green, late of Poultney,
deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that
we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the
house of widow Mary Green, in Poultney, on the first
Monday of July, August and October next, from one
o'clock till five on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

THOMAS ASHLEY,
TIMOTHY CRUTTENDEN.

Poultney, May 12, 1793.

113

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable
judge of probate for the district of Rutland, com-
missioners to examine the claims on the estate of Benjamin
Rhodes, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insol-
vent, notify those concerned, that they will attend the bu-
siness of their appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr.
Eliakim Richmond, in said Wallingford, on the first
Tuesday of July and August next, from one to five o'-
clock, p. m. on each of said days.

Accounts must be properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
EZEKIEL CLARK.

Wallingford, May 30, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honora-
ble judge of probate for the district of Addison,
state of Vermont, commissioners to receive and
examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of
Josiah Terril, late of Reupert, deceased, represented insol-
vent, hereby give notice, that we will attend in said bu-
siness, at the dwelling house of Timothy Allen, in Bristol,
on the last Thursdays of July, August and September
next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

TIMOTHY ALLEN,
SAMUEL KENNE,
OLIVER EASTMAN.

Newhaven, May 13, 1792.

2—4

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable
judge of probate for the district of Rutland, com-
missioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the es-
tate of Joshua Stewart of Clarendon, deceased, repre-
sented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall at-
tend on the business of our said appointment, on the 2d
Tuesday of July next, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Da-
vid Jewel, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock in the
morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
JOHN BOWMAN.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

113

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to
the BARBER and HAIR DRESSER's bu-
siness, a likely active boy, fifteen or sixteen years of
age. For terms, enquire of FREDERICK WOLF,
at his shop near the meetinghouse in Bennington.
N. B. CASH paid at said shop for LONG HU-
MAN HAIR.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW-
ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the
PRINTING OFFICE.



The Vermont Gazette



While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 4 of Vol. X.]

FRIDAY JUNE 22, 1792.

[WHOLE No. 472.]

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

THE MANAGERS OF THE GREEN-MOUNTAIN

LOTTERY,

HEREBY give public notice, that they determine to commence DRAWING the FIRST CLASS of said LOTTERY on the 26th day of June next, at the COURTHOUSE or the VERMONT ARMS, in Bennington.

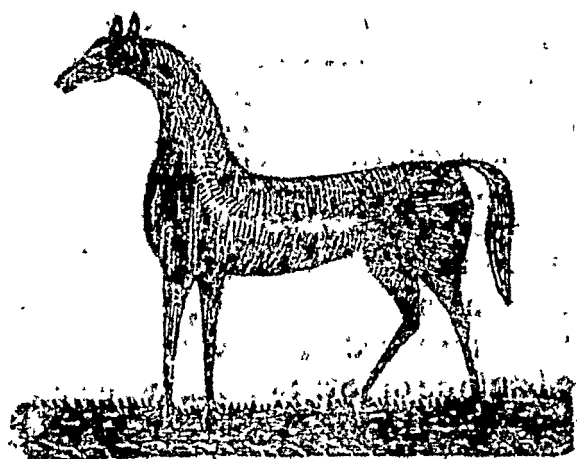
SAMUEL THOMPSON
AMOS MUZZY
JAMES ROBERTS
JONAS WHITNY
MATTHEW LONG

Bennington, April 20, 1792.

8f

WILL COVER

THIS SEASON THE
BEAUTIFUL HORSE.



SNIP,

AT THE STABLE OF
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, IN
WILLIAMSTOWN,
A FEW RODS EAST OF THE
ACADEMY.

AT the moderate price of TWELVE SHILLINGS the leap, TWENTY SHILLINGS the season, and FORTY SHILLINGS to warrant a mare with foal.

SNIP is a FULL BLOODED horse fifteen hands high, with a beautiful bay colour.

His pedigree is as good as any horses on the continent—His colts are universally approved of by the best judges.

Those gentlemen who have GOOD MARES, will find it greatly to their advantage to improve SNIP. SAMUEL SPRAGUE Or4.

SUMMER GOODS.

Just come to hand, and now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, an ELEGANT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured mullins, mul-lin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes chintzes and linnen, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leghorn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spices, mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, saltshad, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of
CROCKERY.

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, to make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention—all which are suitable to the season.

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

DORCHESTER LODGE.

THE FESTIVAL of St. JOHN will be celebrated at the lodge room in Vergennes, on Tuesday the 26th day of June next. And the members and those brethren who wish to become members of said Lodge are hereby requested to meet at the lodge room the preceding evening, at five o'clock, on business of importance to the lodge.

By order,

ROSWELL HOPKINS, sec. p. 1.

Vergennes, May 17, 1792.

2—4

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN,

THROUGH the various departments in the education of youth, the strictest attention should undoubtedly be paid to inculcate the love of religion and virtue, and also to impress on the tender mind a most scrupulous adherence to honor and truth. For, as the poet judiciously observes,

“Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd”

Oratory, or a graceful and easy manner of delivery, a justness and accuracy in the accent and pronounciation of language, is also most assuredly necessary for the pupil to be assiduously instructed in; whatever line or profession in life, he may be destined to fill.

However, there is one thing, that is too successfully practised by some pedants, that is truly detestable, which ought to be absolutely discouraged, and entirely suppressed: I mean encouraging young speakers in the art of mimicry.

I have lately arrived here from a distant part of the country, and, as I intend to bring my little children to town for their education, having no opportunity near home, I had the curiosity in passing through a certain street in this city, to enter a public school. I was much surprised and even chagrined, to see, on my entrance, a beautiful boy, his age apparently not exceeding eight years, whose mind like wax, might be modelled at pleasure, directed by his tutor, when repeating a sentence, to waddle about and hobble in the most ridiculous manner, straining every nerve in exerting himself to excite laughter. I have already observed that I highly approve of children's early acquiring a graceful manner of speaking, but that the mimic gesture and ridiculous methods will further their improvement in that art *credat Juddus Apella—non ego*—And that such an absurd custom should be permitted in Philadelphia, the place, we in the country call “The literary magazine of America,” appeared to me “passing strange.” But I do not mean to call in question, or cast any reflections on the proceedings of other seminaries from the pedantry of an individual: And as I am not yet much acquainted with the city, and shall continue here a few weeks longer, if any other remarks should occasionally occur, by affording them from time to time, a corner in your very useful paper, you will oblige

A country subscriber.

A PROMPTER.

RAGS! RAGS!

HOW the best things grow out of the worst! even the bible is made out of rags! & yet people do not save their rags! authors, printers, arts sciences, & records all depend upon rags for their support, and yet rags are thrown away. Great people, that is people really great, save rags. Why? because tho' saving rags is a very little thing, yet it is a little thing that has great effects. Poor people, who are really poor, that is people who are not poor and proud, save rags. Why? because every little helps. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But middling people who are above want and below

affluence, will not save rags! then let them put the business into the hands of little folks; children and maids. Tell Moll and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place, give them all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the business; they will think of it; they will buy a cap or a hat with a years collection of rags; and the rags will make a bible or a law book.—There is a bible and a cap clear gain! twenty thousand families in Connecticut will save twenty thousand bibles and caps! A great saving this for one year and one state.

P. S. Tell Moll and Betty, that you papermakers do not mean to take away their dishcloths; after their rags are become unfit for dish-cloths and house cloths, they are just as good for papermakers as ever.

[Hartford Paper.]

ON TAXATION.

WHENEVER taxes are proposed, the country is amused by the plausible language of taxing luxuries. One thing is called a luxury at one time and something else at another; but the real luxury does not consist in the article, but in the means of procuring it, and this is always kept out of sight. I know not why any plant or herb of the field should be a greater luxury in one country than in another; but an overgrown estate in either is a luxury at all times, and such is the proper object of taxation. It is, therefore, right to take those kind taxes making gentlemen upon their own word, and argue on the principles themselves have laid down, that of taxing luxuries. If they, or their champion, Mr. Burke, who, I fear, is growing out of date like the man in armour, can prove that an estate of twenty, thirty, or forty, thousand pounds a year is not a luxury, I will give up the argument. Admitting that any annual sum, say for instance, one thousand pounds is necessary or sufficient for the support of a family, consequently the second thousand is of the nature of a luxury, the third still more so, and by proceeding on; we shall at last arrive at a sum that may, not improperly, be called a prohibitable luxury. It would be impolitic to set bounds to property acquired by industry, and therefore it is right to place the prohibition beyond the probable acquisition to which industry can extend; but there ought to be a limit to property, or the accumulation of it by request. It ought to pass in some other line. The richest in every nation have poor relations, and those often very near in consanguinity. (Paine's R. M.)

STORY OF THE EVERLASTING TAPER.

AN EXTRACT—

FROM THE FORESTERS.

NOW I have spoken of madam's taper, perhaps you will be amused with some account of it. It is a wax candle of uncommon size, set in an old fashion silver candlestick, richly embossed and gilt; but the rust and dust of it are so sacred; that it is never permitted to be scoured. The tradition is, that this candlestick formerly belonged to St. Peter, and the candle first placed in it is supposed to have been lighted at the sun, and by a mysterious kind of uninterrupted succession, has been kept burning ever since. By the light of this taper, old madam reads her bible and books of devotion, which always lie on a table by her bedside.

Some persons of an incredulous turn of mind have pretended to call in question this mystery; but is still held sacred by the old lady, & by most of Mr. Bull's own family. There are some even among the foresters of the same opinion; and such is the liberality of these families, that no one is molested in the indulgence of any innocent whim, which does not affect the peace of the families, nor the interest of the partnership. It was not long after the re-establishment of harmony between them and Mr. Bull, that these persons sent two candles in one lantern, and one in another, to be lighted at this venerable taper, & dipt in the consecrated water. Two of them were actually lighted in old madam Bull's presence, and to her great satisfaction. The other was lighted at a taper supposed to be derived from the same original but "hid under a bushel" in one of sister Peg's out houses, it not being permitted to burn publicly in her family, where the only candles allowed are of the manufacture of Geneva. † American Bishops.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

COPENHAGEN, THE remarkable ordinance, whereby all the danish subjects are entirely prohibited to carry on the slave trade after the year 1802, really made its appearance on the 16th inst. Denmark consequently is the first country in Europe which hath hereby set so humane a precedent.

ROME, March 10. At Neapolis, the mountain Vesuvius exhibits to the numerous strangers who are there at present, the awful scene of a new eruption.

PARIS, March 1. M. Pethion, the Mayor of this city, lately sent an invitation to a Lieutenant General of the army, to come and see him without delay; the officer complied, and went immediately to the Mayor's house. "Sir," said Mons. Pethion, "be not alarmed at what I am going to communicate to you: You have been so many months in Paris—you reside in *rue St. Louis au Maurais*—you dine every day at home—you spend the evening at a friend's the sum of 40 000 crowns has just been reimbursed to you—you have a man servant who has been in your service, these six years. Are all these facts precisely true? Most perfectly so your Worship.

"Well, Sir, this domestic, in whom you place the most perfect confidence, because you have been used to him so long, has concerted the project to murder you to day at the very instant you shall sit down to dinner: he has an accomplice, who will be concealed in a press till the moment the crime is to be perpetrated. I see, sir, my story frightens you; but be you easy, return home feign the greatest security—do not put off the hour of your dinner; all is foreseen, every measure is taken to surround the assassin and to seize him the instant he shall prepare to commit the atrocious crime."

Every thing happened as Mons. Pethion had foretold the officer; the assassin is now in safe custody in the prison of the Conscience.

March 10. The new house guard of the king began on the 16th inst. to do duties to the Thuilleries. They first took the civic and the oath of office by a grand committee, which was administered to them by the mayor M. Pethion, before the Hotel de Ville, during which time the colours were flying, and the usual tunes of *ca ira*, &c. playing. They then marched to the Thuilleries, moved off before the king and queen, and cried in a chorus, *Vive le roi!* long live the king. The queen shewed the dauphin to the people from the balcony, but they remained mute, no vivat to be heard.

The Jacobine club raises its head again, and draws the attention of the whole kingdom. All the members of this club appeared with a newly invented red liberty cap, and even their weekly president, Mr. Thuriot, who is a member of the national assembly, adorns himself therewith.

The discussion on the colonies was resumed, and after an able speech from M. Vaublanc, the proposition of M. Genonne, with some amendments, was adopted, and decreed unanimously, to the following effect:

"The national assembly recognizes and declares, that the people of colour and the free negroes ought

to enjoy the rights of active citizens, in the same manner as the whites."

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"Gentlemen,
"Deeply affected by the troubles that agitate the kingdom, I have neglected none of the means in my power to put an end to them. I had chosen for my principal agents, men recommended by public opinion, I have replaced them by others distinguished by their public opinions—You have often repeated to me, that this was the only means of establishing perfect harmony between the two powers. I hasten to yield to the wish of the Assembly, in order to refute the suspicions which the enemies of the public good endeavor to excite against the purity of my intentions. I therefore inform you, that I have appointed M. Roland de la Platiere to the place of minister for the home department, and M. Claviere to that of the minister for the public contributions. When that of the minister of justice to which I appointed a citizen, who has refused to accept of it, shall be filled, I will inform the Assembly. (Signed) LOUIS."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURGH, May 26,

Extract of a letter from Ensign Murphy, of the state levies, dated Reck's station, May 22.

"This morning about sunrise Reed's block-house was attacked by the Indians, and one Gasper Redrick and a child of John Harbeson's killed Harbeson's wife and two children taken prisoners, and one of the levies wounded: this news I received about four o'clock, and immediately set off for this place, with 11 men; since my arrival here I am informed that John Currie's house is burnt and his cattle killed, and a Mr. Millen's house, up Puchety was seen on fire. The numbers of indians is said to be about forty.

Two men, a friendly indian and a white man, who had come express from fort Franklin, and were on their return on Wednesday last, about 12 miles from this place, on the path leading to that garrison discovered three indians—they immediately returned to this place and gave the information, when major Smith ordered out a party of 40 soldiers and a small party of volunteers from this town, went in pursuit of them. Neither of the parties had returned when this paper was put to press.

BALTIMORE June 5,

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 23, 1792, to a gentleman in this town, received yesterday.

The diet of Sweden has refused to grant any subsidy to the king, who fainted at the unexpected blow. they say more—that he is under a kind of arrest, at Geste, and that they ask of him to account for an immense deficiency which has been found in the treasury: so no further assistance for the emigrants from that *Don Quixote* of the north. The king of Spain is at length persuaded that it is his interest to remain united with France free, as with France before her emancipation. Immediately after a conference with Mr. Burgoin; French Plenipotentiary, he caused Florida Blanca to be arrested, and a seal to be put upon his papers, that celebrated minister was the sworn enemy to France, and the most zealous partisan to the english. He was stirring heaven and earth to raise the tyrants of Europe against the throne of liberty, and the insurrection of St. Domingo is ascribed to him. He is succeeded by the good and philosophic d'Aranda, the friend of the French and human race. It is said that the Antocratrix of Russia is very sick.

"What passes with our own country is not less interesting than the affairs abroad. The king pushed impatience so far as to dismiss the only two patriotic ministers he had near him, Narbonne and Cahier de Gerville. The national assembly has arrested de Lessart, whose manoeuvres have been for a long time obnoxious; it has seized upon his papers, and sent him to Orleans, in order to be tried by the high national court. It is said even that other ministers are arrested: that the people of Paris demand loudly the head of the queen. It is added, that she has been accused on Monday last, by Mr. Condorcet—they say—in fine, they say things which are all incredible and which without doubt, could not have been spoken some years ago—but many things are said which perhaps do not exist, and which I will inform you of only when confirmed.

"The army of the line had a deficiency of fifty-two thousand men. Well, my friend, upon a simple invitation from the national assembly, in one day, at the same hour, without any other words but—the country is in danger—four hundred thousand citizens have voluntarily enlisted! many of those new soldiers have been seen to ride post in order to get more quickly to their colours. Mention me in any other

country in which soldiers rode post to join their corps. This, however, is the fact. So I can assure you my dear friend, that the good cause will be triumphant, and that probably; before long, twenty enslaved nations will be restored to liberty, and will sing in chorus the celebrated tune of the french revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2. The Governor of New-York, by proclamation, offers a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver John Ryer charged with murdering Mr. J. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff, to the keeper of the common goal of the county of Westchester, so that he may be brought to justice.

Major-General Anthony Wayne, commander in chief, set out from this city on Thursday last to join the army to the westward.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated May 22. "I observe under the article of European news, that the death of the Emperor Leopold is mentioned this may be a providential event in favor of the French revolution; and if Catharine is not quiet she may be sent after Leopold. It seems by these European accounts that France is not so well established in the new government as we wish—I hope and trust however that it will shortly be confirmed, and so improved as to be a light to the world.

"Health is a general blessing in this quarter, and the season is fine and flourishing."

Many persons have a strange way of talking about perpetual laws. The word PERPETUAL is always used instead of standing laws, as if it was useful to frighten us with the sound. Laws regulating property should be as stable as possible. The manner of holding, transferring and inheriting it, cannot be changed without some more injury, and still alarm. As a republican government is founded on compact, and on the inviolable nature of right, its administration, if it be wise and honest, will give perfect security to property. Indeed, a man cannot be said to enjoy property, if he entertains the fear of its being invaded in his hands.

From a Liverpool Paper of April 5.

ASSAULT UPON THE GRAND SULTAN

On the 6th day of January, the Grand Sultan was employed in devotional exercises at the Mosque of St. Sophia, when an Arab, approaching as near as the divisions of the Temple and the vigilance of the guards would permit, threw at him a leaden ball of the weight of more than a pound and an half. The bullet missed the Sovereign, but was thrown with such violence, as to break one of the balustrades, upon which he was leaning.

The man has been apprehended, and has the appearance of being a Manaic, but the habits of suspicion which distinguish the dark policy of the Turkish government, remove all restraints of mercy and judgement from the public measures taken upon the occasion. He is considered as the member of a conspiracy formed to produce a revolt in the capital, and, that there may be no revolt, the grand sultan seems to wish, that there should be no people.

The Police have orders, which they execute with very willing vigor, to seize and force from the metropolis all persons, whom they do not know and approve. Every day since that of the assault, hundreds of persons have been accordingly transported into Asia, at the will of the police officers; and the inhabitants live in a state of the utmost terror, being uncertain, each night, that they may be permitted to remain with their families till the morning.

Many persons of considerable property have been thus removed, and upon this occasion, the ordinary favour arising from religious distinctions has ceased, the Mahometans being treated with no less severity than christians and Jews.

NEWYORK, June 6. Accounts from China, via Calcutta, say, a hurricane was experienced on part of the coast of that country in November last, which was attended with an immense loss of the coasting vessels, upwards of eleven hundred of which were wrecked and sunk, and about twenty thousand people perished. Such was the violence of this convulsion of nature, that a large Dutch ship in the harbor of Macao was obliged to have all her masts cut away, to prevent her going on shore. We are informed from the same accounts, that the government of China has prohibited the sale of skins and furs brought from the northwest coast of America, in all its ports; and has made it death for any one to purchase or wear them.

EASTINDIES.
OF THE CAPTURE OF SEVERN DROUG
The firing of three guns was the signal for the storm, whilst the band, with infinite effect, played "britons, strike home."

Climbing from rock to rock, and passing the deep ravines of the mountain, the party reached the summit; the enemy fled with terror and surprise at the gallant efforts they saw, after firing few musquets, and throwing a small quantity of rockets which did no execution.

Captain Monson carried the works to the right, with much gallantry. He was sent merely to scour the wall works he & prevent an inflading fire, but seeing the confusion of the enemy, he closely pursued them, entering five different gates immediately on their heels, a stand was made at last, where a Killedar and two or three hundred of the enemy were killed.

Lord Cornwallis was a spectator of the whole: his orders explain his sentiments, and his approbation of the spirited conduct of the troops.

A thick jungle surrounding the rock, covered the storming party till at the foot of the breach. The summit of the mountain is enveloped in mist and clouds, which the eye of the spectator below can scarcely trace.

WINDSOR, May 15.—FEMALE HEROISM.

The wife of Mr. Nathan West, of Ver-shire, in this state, having occasion to go into a pasture near her house, in order to bring home her sheep, to secure them from the ravages of wild beasts, spied a large Bear in full pursuit after one of the Lambs of her flock. Upon which she immediately called to her to favor her dog for assistance. The faithful animal, ever alert at the calls of his mistress, obeyed the command, & eagerly leaped off to secure from destruction the innocent bleating victim. He immediately engaged with the bear, and threw him upon the ground—in which situation he held him, until his mistress, with that degree of fortitude and resolution not peculiar to her sex, came up—when, grasping with one hand a leg of the bear, and with the other, a club, she made such application of the latter to his pate, as almost instantaneously put a stop to all further appetite or inclination in him for mutton food.—The period will perhaps arrive when the above will be considered as fabulous.—

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow—"

"Our wiser sons no doubt will think us so."

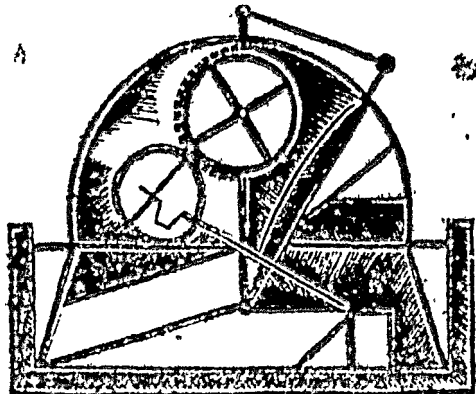
BENNINGTON, June 22.

We learn from the southward the death of col. M'Gillivray.

We are happy to inform our readers that the reports of the rebellion of the negroes in Virginia is premature.

Lieut. Stodard of Litchfield was lately crushed to death by the wheel of his mills which were by accident put in motion while he was repairing of them.

Last Wednesday morning departed this life after a painful sickness widow Betty Dewey consort of the late reverend Jedediah Dewey of this place in the 54th year of her age



MR. RANDALL,
OF THIS TOWN HAS INVENTED
A CURIOUS
MACHINE,
FOR CUTTING FORAGE FOR
HORSES,

EVERY encouragement public and private, ought to be given him as he will convince the publick of the great advantage of this machine.

WNATED immediately, as an apprentice to the BARBER and HAIR DRESSER's business, a likely active boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age. For terms, enquire of FREDERICK WOLF, at his shop near the meetinghouse in Bennington.

N. B. CASH paid at said shop for LONG HUMAN HAIR.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED
AN ADDITIONAL
ASSORTMENT OF
CHEAP & GENUINE
MEDICINES,
AT HIS STORE IN
MANCHESTER.

WHICH ARE NOW OPENED FOR SALE.

HE returns his sincere thanks to the public, and particularly to gentlemen physicians, who have encouraged his business, and assures them that every favor will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

ABEL ALLIS.

Manchester, June 20, 1792.

NORTH STAR LODGE.

THE FESTIVAL of St. JOHN will be celebrated at the old lodge room in Manchester on Tuesday, the 26th day of instant June.—The members are requested to meet the preceding evening at 8 o'clock on business of consequence.

By order.

ABEL ALLIS, sec.

Manchester, June 14, 1792.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elias Steward, late of Clarendon, deceased, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of David Jewell, in said Clarendon, on the second Tuesday of July next from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SOLOMON SPAFFORD,
JOHN SMITH.

Clarendon, May 20, 1792.

WE the subscribers being by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Robert Green, late of Poultney, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of widow Mary Green, in Poultney, on the first Monday of July, August and October next, from one o'clock till five on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

THOMAS ASHLEY,
TIMOTHY CRUTTENDEN

Poultney, May 12, 1792.

THE owners of land in Weybridge, county of Addison, and state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of taxes of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1789, and 1790, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same, on or before the first Monday of August next, with incidental cost, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue on said day at nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Lawrence in Weybridge, as will pay said tax and cost.

Delinquents names as follow with the sum due from each right.

For the year 1789,			
Josiah Dean,	2s1	Roger Enos	1s
John Ashley	2s1	Samuel Ham	2s1
Israel Dewey	1s	Oliver Ingerson	2s
For the year 1790,			
William Ham	2s	Samuel Ham	2s
Daniel Frebushaw	2s	Stephen Ham	1s11
Ezekiel Thomas	2s	Roger Enos	1s
Josiah Dean	2s	Israel Dewey	2s
John Ashley	2s	Oliver Ingerson	2s

ZILLAI STICKNEY, collector.

Weybridge, June 4, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honourable court of probate, for the district of Fairhaven, in the state of Vermont to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Benjamin Achley, late of Castleton, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice That we will attend said business at the dwelling house of capt. Noah Hoyt in Castleton, on the third Mondays of August and October next, at three o'clock afternoon of each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly authenticated.

BREWSTER HIGLEY,
NEHEMIAH HOIT.

June 5, 1792.

NOAH HOIT. 3s

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Samuel Hull late of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland deceased are requested to exhibit their claims to the subscribers within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever there after barred, as that is the time allowed us by the courts of probate.

ZEPHENIAH HULL, } Execu-
EUNICE HULL } tors.

Wallingford June 21, 1792.

THE PUBLIC

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE
SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A
TAVERN,
AT THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY
MR. THADDEUS MUNSON IN
MANCHESTER;

WHOMEVER may be disposed to call and see and old friend, may expect to be used with civility, and every necessary attendance—and every favor received will be gratefully acknowledged by the public ever assured friend and

humble servant,

MARTIN POWELL.

Manchester June 11, 1792

THE proprietors of GRANBY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed that at a meeting of said proprietors holden at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Guildhall, in said Orange county, on the 19th day of November, 1791 the proprietors voted a tax of two Pounds Sixteen Shillings lawful Money on each right (public rights excepted) for the purpose of paying off the expenditures for clearing, bridging, and digging a Road through said town and other intervening expenses attending the same. & appointed me the subscriber to collect the same from the several proprietors. These are therefore to give notice, that unless payment is made to me at my dwelling house aforesaid, their lands will be disposed of (as the law directs) immediately.

BENONI CUTLER, Collector.

Guildhall, March 24th, 1792.

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THE proprietors of GRANBY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at their legal meeting holden in Guildhall, on the 19th day of Nov. 1791, at the house of the subscriber, the proprietors voted a tax of two pounds sixteen shillings lawful money on each right of land, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing, digging and bridging a road through said town, and other intervening expenses attending the same, and committed the same to me the subscriber to collect, as has been heretofore advertised.—These are therefore to give notice to the proprietors, that unless they pay said tax and legal costs, there will be sold at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, on the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at public vendue, a necessary proportion of said land, as to pay the same.—The names of the delinquents with the sum of two pounds sixteen shillings, are as follows:

Joshua Ray	Jonathan Butterfield
Thomas Rice	Jeffe Parker
Thomas Ray	Samuel Whittlesey
Edward Carter	Nathaniel Chauncey esq.
John Willoughby	Timothy Hardy
David Hubbard	Theophilus Doolittle
Medad Dudley	John Philips
Samuel Sharp Bedle	Nathaniel Merrill
David Hubbard	Ebenezer Hartthorn
Nathaniel Parker	Joseph Newmarch, esq.
Francis Wooster jun.	Joseph Bartholomew
Joshua Couleler	Stephen Andrews
Joseph Atkins	Andrew Parker
Samuel Ives	Gamaliel Parker
Chauncey Whittlesey	Diddimus Parker
James Drake	Joseph Doolittle
John Thomson	Hezekiah Hamlett
Ebenezer Ball	Daniel Warner esq.
Joshua Ray jun.	Oliver Dudley
Timothy Barker	Abel Hall
Jonathan Barker	Philemon Johnson
John Hall, 5th	Jacob Parker
Abraham Kimball	Isaac Parker
John Stevens	Jonathan Marks
Thomas Howell	Governor's Farm
Jonathan Johnson	

BENONI CUTLER Collector

Guildhall, May 8, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did at their session in October 1791, graue a tax of 2 pence on each acre of land in the township of Lyndon, in the county of Orange, (public lands accepted) for the purposes of clearing and making roads, erecting bridges therein, &c.—This is to notify the proprietors and land owners in said township, who choose to pay said tax in labor, that they have liberty to work out the same, by applying to the select men of said town, or to either of the subscribers, at any time between this and first day of July and the first day of October next.

FRY BAYLEY,
JAMES WHITELAW,
ENOS STEVEN.

} Committee.

May 22, 1792.

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WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW-
ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the
PRINTING OFFICE.

From the National Gazette.

THE FAIR BUCKLE THIEF.

[A TRUE STORY.]

A Country girl, from Flushing's coast,
Of three miles round the pride and boast,
To market came with early fruit,
Apples that might the townsmen suit,
With cabbage head, and parsnip root.
With hat of straw and homespun gown,
(Her Sunday suit) she came to town,
To see, and walk the city through
With leather strings in leather shoe,
But sighing much for buckles new.
Six hours and more, the patient stood,
And traded off what'er she could;
But cash was scarce and times were hard,
Her apples met with small regard—
She did not get her due reward.
Her cast receiv'd—alas! how small—
With penfive heart she left the stall—
Look'd at her shoes and curs'd the strings,
Like mother eve (as Milton sings)
Impatient for forbidden things.
Arrived at length before a shop,
Some glittering gew-gaws made her stop
These buckles hung of various size,
The diamonds dazzled on her eyes;
And pray, why mayn't she seize the prize?
The shopman absent from his door,
She seiz'd the buckles from his store,
And off she walk'd, an easy gait
With lightsome step, and look sedate
—Things purchas'd at so cheap a rate!
But Argus, with his hundred eyes,
Missing his buckles, in surprize,
The fair retreating nymph attack'd
The buckles from the bag unpack'd,
And quickly made her own the fact.
“Now cry'd a merchant) honest Joe,
“Come take a kiss and let her go.”
—“Not I—(the surly shopman said)—
“To jail shall go this country jade—
“The debt to justice must be paid.”
“How can you have so hard a heart?
“Come, let this country girl depart—
“Like Adam's wife, she went astray;
“Her daughters all will have their way;
“Men must not steal, but women may.”
Loft was this logic on his ears,
And vain were Blouzalinda's tears—
And go she must—and go she must!
But if 'twas said the laws were just,
Their mercy she was loth to trust.
Conducted to a junior squire
[Whom all the neighboring girls admire]
He ask'd her, “what she had to say
“Why justice should not have its way
“On nymphs by buckles led astray?
“Alack (she cry'd) I cannot utter
“A word—my soul's in such a flutter—
“While you my misdeeds prepare
“Pray let me take a moment's air;
“These summer heats require some shade,
“And nature, fit, must be obey'd.”
So, stealing back, as fairies do,
[The squire, too modest to pursue]
Without a fall,
She seiz'd the wall,
And left his worship reading law!
May 30.

LITERARY PORTRAITS

OR

MODERN CHARACTERS.

THOMAS PAINE.

“A hardy democrat, who saw things in their proper colours, & who spoke truth boldly, for the benefit of mankind: As his enemies could not refuse him any argument, they wrote his life, according to their fancy.”

EDMUND BURKE.

“The roaring sea
Was not more boisterous than his eloquence,
Nor yet more changeable than his mind; at times
He talk'd against tyranny, at times he lov'd it,
And wrote a panegyric upon kings.
His genius was exalted learning great,
Yet would he boast of prejudice, and declare
That it was infamous to try to mend
The lot of suffering man. He wept to think
That millions now were free, who once were slaves.
He wish'd the many still might be oppress'd,
To aggrandize the few; basely he lov'd,
And honor'd titles as intrinsic worth.
Popes were to him infallible, divine;
And human kind mere reptiles in his sight.
O such a man, so gifted is a scourge!”

SCRAP ON KINGS.

Kings surely stand “on slippery places.”
The prices current of monarchs, in Europe, has lately suffered a rapid fall. England's slight—France's insignificant—the empire's posioned—Sweden's assassinated—Portugal's crazy—Russia's superannuated—Denmark's weak—Prussia's mad—but Poland's happy.

REPARTEE.

MR. FOX, on his late canvass, having accosted a tradesman, whom he solicited for his vote; the man answered “I cannot give you my support; I admire your abilities but D—n your principles.”—Mr. Fox replied, “my friend I applaud you for your sincerity, but d—n your manners.”

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did at their session at Windsor in October last, pass an act entitled, “an act to free from arrest the body of DANIEL STANTON, of Hartland, in county of Windsor,” in said state—and whereas said act doth free from arrest in all civil causes whatever my body, until the rising of the next legislature of this state—And also said act orders me to cite my creditors to appear on some particular day of said next session of the general assembly, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of my petition praying for an act of insolvency, should not be granted.

This is therefore to notify and cite my creditors not only in this state but in all others, to attend at Rutland Vermont, on the 26 day of October next, then and there to make a statement of their objections to the said legislature, if any they should have, why they shall not pass an act of insolvency in my favor,
DANIEL STANTON
Hartland, April 17, 1792. 316

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1790, grant a tax of One penny on each acre of land in the town of WASHINGTON, county of Orange (public rights excepted) for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out their tax any time between the middle of May and the last of August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are a committee to superintend said business.
ELEAZER BARTHOLOMEW,
JACOB DAVIS,
Washington, March 25th, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did at their session in Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of ELMORE, in the county of Chittenden (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July, August, and September next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.
JAMES OLMSTED:
JOE GIBBS,
MARTIN ELMORE,
Elmore. April 28, 1792. 316

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Landgrove, in the county of Bennington, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Landgrove, to meet at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Utley, in said Landgrove, on the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, 1st, To choose a moderator and clerk. 2d, To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said propriety. 3d, To choose an agent or committee fully authorized and empowered for all or any of the following purposes, viz. To confer with and join the agent or committee of any town bordering on said Landgrove, in preambulating the line between them, in settling any dispute which may arise respecting such line, and establish permanent boundaries. Also, at the expense of the proprietors to commence, maintain, or defend, any cause or action, the issue of which may depend on the establishment of any of said lines, or in any way concern the common interest of the proprietors. 4th, To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out said town, into several lots, and to choose a committee for that purpose. 5th, To vote to raise any sum of money which may be thought necessary, 6th, To do any other business necessary to be done on said day.
MARTIN POWELL, justice of peace.
Manchester, May 29, 1792. 113

TO LEASE,

FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS;

THAT part of the fall's belonging to the subscribers at Ticonderoga, with one hundred acres of LAND, on the north side and adjoining them; on which must be built iron works and a saw mill, and obligate themselves to saw for the inhabitants settling on the subscribers lands, to the halves whatever timber may be brought to the mill by them.—Any person or persons wishing to lease the same on those conditions, are requested to leave sealed proposals at Peter Deal's at New York or Samuel Cook's living at Ticonderoga, within the space of three months from the date hereof.

SAMUEL DEAL,
PETER DEAL, } Adminis-
JOHN NICOL for } tors.
JANE NICOL.

Ticonderoga, June 6 1792. 318

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in Windsor in October last grant a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the Southhero, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the roads & bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July and August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business. EBENEZER ALLEN
STEPHEN PEARL,
REUBEN CLAP,

Southhero, April 16 1792. 315

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Job Green, late of Clarendon deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the first Monday in July and August next, at the house of Lewis Walker in said Clarendon, from one to six o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.
No accounts allowed unless properly attested.
ABEL SPENCER,
LEWIS WALKER.
Clarendon, May 30, 1792. 113

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joshua Stewart of Clarendon, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend on the business of our said appointment, on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. David Jewell, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon of said day.
No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.
ABEL SPENCER,
JOHN BOIKMAN.
Clarendon, May 30, 1792. 113

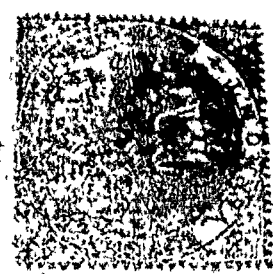
WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Addison, State of Vermont, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Josiah Terril, late of Ruupert, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, at the dwelling house of Timothy Allen in Bristol, on the last Thursdays of July, August, and September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.
No account will be allowed unless properly attested.
TIMOTHY ALLEN,
SAMUEL KENNEDY,
OLIVER EASTMAN.
Newhaven, May 13, 1792. 2-4

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims on the estate of Benjamin Rhodes, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those concerned, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of Mr. Eliakim Richmond, in said Wallingford, on the first Tuesday of July and August next, from one to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days.
Accounts must be properly attested.
ABEL SPENCER,
EZEKIEL CLARK.
Wallingford May 30. 1792. 113

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Joslin, late of Palsburg, deceased. This is to notify the creditors to said estate that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first, second and third Tuesdays in the month of July next, from one to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days, at the dwelling house of the widow Elizabeth Joslin, in said Palsbury. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.
TITUS WATSON,
EBENEZER FRISBIE,
JONAS SAFFORD,
Poultney, May 15, 1792. 113



The Vermont Gazette



While decency and candor guide the pen—Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 5, of Vol. X.]

FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1792.

[WHOLE No. 473.]

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

MISCELLANY.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THAT the cause of truth will not suffer from a free discussion, is an useful and important maxim. But like maxims in general it must be understood only in a limited sense. Its first establishment seems to have arisen from a laudable design of discouraging the interposition of civil and ecclesiastical power in matters of opinion. Such interposition no doubt tends to retard the progress of knowledge, and exclude improvement from the world. But supposing full liberty to speak and write on every subject, it appears obvious from the situation in which mankind must forever exist, and from the immutable and various structure of their minds, and the principles of their hearts, that this liberty may be used in a way unfavorable, at least for a time, to the cause of truth—and that a discussion in this sense free, may take place, by which error shall be propagated. Were all men endued with the penetrating understandings, and did all possess the acquired knowledge of the *Newtons* and *Lockes* of our species, and were all equally capable as they of separating error from truth—were we especially all free from the bias and impetuosity of passion, the preceding maxim would be more strictly true. But while mankind in general are far inferior to individuals in mental faculties and treasures; a few of the latter may, and the more artful and active they are, the more successfully, abuse their superiority to the delusion of multitudes. While the passions have so much power in the human breast, those opinions which flatter the indulgence of them, will be propagated with peculiar facility. Besides from a variety of circumstances, as the inattention and silence of her friends, in some instances from their inferior abilities, and frequently from their inferior wealth, rank, power or fame, &c. Truth may remain unsupported on the field of battle; all her forces may not be brought forward, or the contest be decided more from some accidental circumstances, than the real strength of the parties.

These reflections are general, and will apply to any time and any subject. There is, however, a particular propriety in bringing them forward to public attention at present, when errors and vices are rapidly imported from Europe, or spring forth like noxious weeds from the luxuriance of our native soil. To speak plainly, some of our publications begin to insinuate, or assert, tenets equally inimical to truth, religion, and the essential interests of man.—If the preceding observations are just, these tenets notwithstanding their absurdity and dangerous tendency, might probably find a welcome reception from some of our citizens, even after a free and open discussion. Yet, so vastly superior is the evidence in favor of the venerable and important truths of religion to the subtleties of scepticism, that it must, if fully heard, overcome the power of ignorance and passion. When histories, travels, and all the variety of periodical publications, even down to newspapers, are stuffed with fly hints, and warm invectives against religion and its ministers, under the titles of enthusiasm, superstition and priests—this is no discussion at all. For it is ranking pretended, with the real abuses of religion, im-

puting to it those errors which in its own nature it tends to prevent; and doing it too in such a way, that all that is said must pass in general unanswered and uncontradicted. Religion, morality, and the welfare of society, may be deeply wounded by these unheeded but poisonous arrows. These methods, united to the licentiousness of courts, and some other causes, have been more or less successful through Europe. The friends of their country, reason, and christianity, ought, by discouraging or answering, as far as their nature will admit, such publications, to stop in America the most gloomy and debasing, absurd and pernicious of all tenets, from being diffused.—Many of the advocates for this fashionable scepticism call themselves philosophers, and profess warmest benevolence to mankind. But is it possible (I ask not those whom the pride of learning and opinion, a rage to distinguish themselves from the vulgar, the restlessness of bold impiety or licentious lives have rendered deaf, but those who calmly think for themselves) is it possible that the happiness of the human race can be increased by subverting their relief of those opinions which comfort and support them in every calamity and distress—by destroying those views and hopes which give prosperity its value, and its most rational and exalted joys? Will the interests of society be promoted?—will the rights of individuals be more regarded, when the strongest barriers against the violence of the passions are thrown down—when the tribunal within our breast, and the venerable sanctions of religion, are disregarded—when the existence of the author of the universe is denied?—It cannot be. When a man renounces christianity, if he has feeling and cool reflection, he must become a prey to doubt and gloomy anxiety. Not one in a thousand however stops, I believe, at such renunciation. And when he denies the immortality of the soul, and abandons the universe to an explicable chance, he is degraded in his own eyes, and in those of every one who embrace his creed—right and wrong cease to exist.

Were it possible that a whole nation should become so credulous and corrupt as to believe with some celebrated philosophers, we should thus exclaim—Every restraint, adieu! unbounded ambition, avarice and sensuality, advance and enter! here is your kingdom! cunning and power, here you may triumph without a rival!—the reign and triumph would indeed be short—all the fierce and and ravenous monsters of the desarts would be collected in a single den.

EXTRACT.

GRATITUDE is the growth of a worthy and fitly tempered mind, and always takes root in a well disposed heart.—One who is inspired with religious gratitude is indeed satisfied with all the dispensations of heaven; but receives with peculiar sensibility every favor, and looks upon it as a new demand upon him for some suitable return. The regularity, the pleasure, the cheerfulness, the grateful emotions and affections of a rectified heart, are a counterpart to the beauties of creation, and of the wise and beneficent administrations of the universal Governor. To be excited to thankfulness and obedience by the propriety, beauty and beneficence of God's works, is the characteristic of a truly great and pious

mind, and as highly embellishes the man, as blossoms, fruits and verdure beautify the seasons.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, BY letters from Hamburgh and Stockholm, April 15. we learn, that the king of Sweden died of his wound on the 29th of March. The prince royal has been proclaimed king during the minority, the kingdom will be governed by the duke of Sudermania in the capacity of regent.

The following letter is said to have been written by fifty Bretons, on their arrival at Coblenz, to M. D'Artois:

SIR,

"The Bretons have the honor to pay their respects to you; they ask for bread, and arms, and the road to Paris."

To which M. D'Artois answered.

"I shall have, gentlemen, the happiness of dividing my own bread with you, of offering you my own sword (if I have no other weapon) and of matching at your head."

The news of the death of the king of Sweden is confirmed in the most positive manner. This intelligence has influenced public credit, for no sooner did it reach Hamburgh, but it produced a rise of the exchange with France. It is to be presumed that Sweden, in the embarrassments of a minority will not attempt to join the league of princes to which Gustavus was so much attached, and that this event will slacken the ardor of the Crusaders against the liberties of France.

LONDON.

April 9. Gustavus the third, king of Sweden, was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1780. He possessed abilities greatly superior to those of his predecessor, and had much more ambition; his understanding had been cultivated, he had an insinuating address, and a graceful and commanding elocution. He was at Paris when his father died, and soon after his arrival at Stockholm, swore to preserve the constitution as established in 1772, and not to introduce absolute sovereignty. He did every thing to gain the affections of the nobles and the people. He gave public audiences three times a week, and to have received an injury was certain of procuring an introduction; he listened to the meanest of his subjects with affability, and entered into the minutest details that concerned them by which means he made himself adored. But at the same time he was fomenting the differences between the states, and, by his emissaries sowing discontent among the people, until finding the business ripe, he in one hour made the whole senate prisoners, totally overturned the mode of government, rendering himself in fact, tho' not in appearance, one of the most absolute monarchs in Europe.

His death must give great joy to the friends of french liberty. The Swedish monarchs had long received pensions from France—and Gustavus of Holstein was an enthusiast for the old government.

The king of Sweden married Sophia Magdalena in 1776, princess royal of Denmark, by whom he had issue Gustavus Adolphus, born Nov. 1, 1778.

The assassin of the king of Sweden had been doomed by his majesty to a long and tyrannical imprisonment, for having thwarted his ambition in the late revolution and the overthrow of the nobles.

The conspiracy was discovered to have been formed against more lives than that of the king, but mentions only the duke de Sudermania as having been upon the list of prescribed nobility.

DECLARATION of WAR

By the king of the french, against the king of Hungary.

The speculations on the subject of continental war, are now at the end. The die is certainly cast, and it is to be determined by force, "the last reasoning of kings," how far the league to sovereigns will be able to subdue the new energies and the new constitution of France.

M. Drundas yesterday received dispatches from Lord Gower, mentioning that the king had gone down on Friday last to the assembly, for the purpose of recommending to the assembly an immediate declaration of war

against the king of Hungary. The crowds, it was stated, which were assembled to catch the first tidings of this momentous decision were so great as to impede the passage of the sovereign to the assembly, and the ordinary courier came away on Friday evening without intelligence of the final determination.

The latest intelligence received by government, at seven o'clock last night, went no farther than this introductory statement. But from an express received yesterday evening by a French merchant of the first eminence in the city, we are enabled to state in addition, that the king of the French recommended to the assembly to make an immediate declaration of war, in consequence of the answers which we had received from the court of Vienna, from which, conjoined with some hostile movements, it was apparent that the king of Hungary waited but for a convenient opportunity to make war on France.

The king left the assembly, and after some debate it was decreed on the same evening—that war should be immediately declared!

The formal declaration of hostilities was expected to take place on Saturday morning.

While it might be supposed, that under the circumstances of usual war, in which the French are engaged, they would be glad to unite and combine the abilities of their best generals, and those who are the firmest friends to the revolution, we find the greatest degradation cast on M. de la Fayette that rabble could invent. His bust, which was erected at the expense of the nation, for his supposed services to it in the beginning of the revolution, has been torn down by the mob and ignominiously dragged through the streets of Paris.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

PHILADELPHIA, June 13. We are sorry to learn, that capt. Montfort, and a soldier of the first regiment, being lately a short distance from fort Jefferson, were killed and scalped by the indians, parties of whom are constantly hovering round that post, so that it is dangerous to venture out of sight of it.

A southern paper informs that the bulk of the materials, for the public buildings of the intended federal city have been contracted for and are preparing, and that the walls of the first story of both the congress house and the president's house, will certainly be completed the present summer and ensuing fall.

Extract of a letter from St. Georges, Grenada, to a gentleman in New York, May 16.

"Just as I closed my letter of yesterday, a dreadful fire broke out in the carenage of this town, and in the course of three hours every house there was burnt to ashes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguished, but so far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehension of sharing the fate of the Carenage. The loss is estimated at, at least 100,000l. sterling."

BIRMINGHAM, June 29.

On Monday the 17th inst. the circuit court of the United States was opened in this town, by the marshal of the district, and adjourned from day to day until Monday the 25th, when the hon. John Jay, chief justice of the United States, arrived in town; the court was then opened with the usual ceremonies; a grand jury was duly empanelled and sworn, and the following elegantly laconic charge given them by the chief justice; a copy of which he was pleased to supply us with upon the particular request of a committee from the grand jury.

Gentlemen of the grand jury,

TO contemplate offences, and to prescribe punishments, are unpleasing but necessary tasks; being imposed by the nature of civil

society & by those vices which often prompt individuals to violate the rights of others.

Altho' no proposition is more true, than that the interests and the duties of men are inseparable, yet it is unfortunately and equally true, that their conduct does not always correspond with this excellent principle.—Accurate ideas of interest are far from being universal; and even of those who know what is right, the number is not inconsiderable, whom the delusion or force of predominant passions, daily seduce or impel to do wrong.

Hence it is that governments or laws which are calculated only on the virtues of mankind, always terminate in disorder and disappointment, while on the contrary, those which regard only their vices, are generally marked by oppression and undue severity. Both should be considered with equal attention, or a just estimate of their influence and operation cannot be formed, nor a proper mean between the two extremes observed.

—It is pleasing to remark, that the national laws appear to have been mindful of both; for while they meet transgression with punishment, their mildness manifests much confidence in the reason and virtue of the people.—A confidence which the commendable observance of these laws has fully justified.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that in all societies there will be individuals whose conduct acknowledges no morality but convenience; and who can only be restrained from offences, by motives adapted to their ideas of interest—that is, by penalties and by punishment. Proceed then to inquire, whether any or what offences against the national laws have been committed, and by whom, within this district: or on the high seas by persons in or belonging to it. All offences from treason to misdemeanors are the objects of your enquiry. It is important that none of the laws be violated with impunity, for being all made for the good, and by the authority of the people, it is highly interesting to the prosperity and honor of the nation, that they be respected and observed: but as they differ in degrees of importance, it is proper that your attention, altho' extended to all, should in a particular manner be directed to those, whose objects are of the greatest magnitude, and whose due observance more immediately concerns the public prosperity.

Of this description are those that respect the revenue—that revenue, which is to afford funds for the support of our government, and consequently of our rights and liberties; and for the payment of those debts which were contracted for their defence and establishment—debts which we are under the highest moral as well as political obligations to discharge with the utmost punctuality and good faith.

Among the laws made for these purposes there is one, whose name and object have rendered it liable to misrepresentation, and to imputations it does not merit—I mean the one commonly called the *excise act*—similar names are apt to excite similar ideas and prejudices; but things and not names ought to decide our judgments. Enlightened citizens will see and judge for themselves, and thereby avoid the risk of those impositions by which artifice usually dupes ignorance & credulity. This act in its provisions bears scarcely any resemblance to those in Britain, which have rendered their very titles odious. They who will be at the trouble of comparing the act in question with them, will find that it omits and avoids all those improper intrusions on domestic rights, and all those oppressive restrictions, which have and ever will and ought to excite the indignation of a free people.

The United States present to the world an unprecedented instance of a nation providing for all their pecuniary exigences without having any recourse to direct taxation; or burthening the lands, or any of its productions, with the least impost or duty.

Should fraud be practised and permitted

to prevail, the present happy system would cease to afford adequate supplies; and necessity would constrain us to adopt modes of taxation less consistent with our feelings and in several respects more inconvenient. Let it be remembered, that this revenue is the people's revenue—that the government it is to support, is the people's government—that the debts it is to pay, are the people's debts; and consequently, that they who defraud the revenue, defraud the people.

Among the crimes specified in what is generally called the penal statute, there are two so dangerous to society, as always to merit particular attention—I mean the crime of *perjury* and the crime of *forgery*.

Independent of the abominable insult which *perjury* offers to the divine being, there is no crime more extensively pernicious to society. It discolours and poisons the streams of justice, and by substituting falsehood for truth, saps the foundation of personal and public rights. Controversies of various kinds exist at all times, and in all communities—to decide them, courts of justice are instituted;—Their decision must be regulated by evidence; and the greatest part of evidence will always consist of the testimony of witnesses—this testimony is given under those solemn obligations, which an appeal to the God of truth imposes; & if oaths should cease to be held sacred, our dearest & most valuable rights would become insecure.

Forgery involves and argues no common degree of turpitude and guilt—altho' passions cannot legally justify or excuse crimes, yet their impulse sometimes drives men to commit outrages; which in their cooler moments, they disapprove and repent—The public good requires that they be punished, but they are nevertheless to be pitied. But he who commits *forgery*, has no violence of passion to prompt, or palliate his conduct. With a heart contaminated with guilt, and a mind polluted with iniquitous desires and designs, he calmly and deliberately prepares and begins his work; and with patience and with caution pursues it. He retires as usual to his meals and to his bed, and from interval to interval regularly resumes his task in silence, in secrecy, and in solitude undisturbed, he prepares to do injustice to his neighbours & fellow citizens—with care and circumspection he selects those, whose credulity, ignorance, or unsuspecting confidence render them the most easy prey; and exerts the utmost powers of thought and reflection to render fraud and iniquity successful.—The folly of all bad men is to be regretted; but the punishment of persons so deliberately wicked, can merit very little compassion.

In a country like this, where paper of various kinds has become a medium in all our pecuniary transactions, forgery should be vigilantly watched, and severely punished; for, whenever the authenticity of paper becomes questionable, its credit must diminish, its currency be checked, and its utility destroyed. If an injudicious and unjustifiable tenderness for these atrocious offenders should encrease their numbers, and encourage their practices; their arts would extend to every object, on which this species of fraud could operate. Wills and deeds not of our own making, would incumber, endanger, and in many instances, dispose of our estates; especially if perjury should give to the works of forgery, numerous witnesses to prove their truth and authenticity.

That government may produce the benefits expected from it, it is highly requisite that their officers faithfully do the duties of their respective stations. I have no reason to suspect that any of them have acted otherwise than virtuously and worthily; but it is nevertheless proper that attention be regularly paid to their conduct, and that no instance of corrupt or unlawful acts or omissions pass unnoticed, see that there be no exactions in public offices, nor any of those reprehensible practices tolerated, which un-

der various forms and pretexts disgrace both the officers and the government.

So far as the prosperity of the people depends on a due observance of their laws, & so far as a due observance of the laws depends on the detection and punishment of transgressors; so far, gentlemen, you are responsible to the public for the diligence and care with which your duties may be fulfilled.

Be vigilant on the one hand; be temperate on the other. Be cautious not to pay too little, or too great, respect to slight circumstances. Offenders know the value of silence and secrecy; and evidence, apparently trivial, often leads to evidence plain and satisfactory. 1st, diligently inquire, & then maturely consider, whether your evidence be such as to justify your making presentments, or to justify your omitting to make them. Let us strike at the guilty, but be careful not to wound the innocent.

Your oath superadds new and solemn obligations to those which result from the laws of morality, against your permitting any partialities, or any passions to warp or mislead your judgments. You are called upon to look to the affairs of the nation in this district; I presume that you will find them in good order. Governments in many respects must act like individuals. When our affairs are out of order, we should look to them to put them in order---and when our affairs are in good order, we should look to them to keep them so.

For these purposes you gentlemen are the eyes of the public in this district; and being persuaded that you will direct and keep them fixed on the objects of your inquiry, and will discharge your duty faithfully, I forbear adding to the remarks which have already been submitted to your consideration.

On Wednesday arrived in town, the hon. Wm. Cushman, one of the associate judges of the United States.

The following gentlemen were admitted and sworn, as councillors and attorneys, in the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Vermont, on the 25th day of inst. June, viz.

Noah Smith, Isaac Tichenor, Darius Chipman, Stephen Jacob, Israel Smith, Calvin Knoulton, William C. Harrington, Amasa Paine, and John A. Graham, esqrs.

According to a late Hartford paper, the finances of that state are in such a favorable situation, that the hon. the general assembly, at their late session, determined that it was "unnecessary to lay any further tax, for the present, on the inhabitants of the state of Connecticut."

His excellency George Clinton is re-elected governor, and the hon. Pierre Van Cortlandt lieutenant gov. of the state of New York.

His excellency John Hancock is re-elected governor, and the hon. Samuel Adams lieutenant gov. of the state of Massachusetts.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

THE darling object which ensures to the people of the United States a righteous administration of government, and which inspires them with the fullest confidence of their future happiness, consists in the constitution of the United States. We are therefore to expect that the superstructure, raised on the constitution, the political base of all our independence, prosperity, and happiness, will be finished and executed in such a manner as to evince the firmness, integrity, and righteousness of all those who have any thing to do in the administration thereof. The administration of the law concerning INVALIDS is allotted to the federal circuit court, which consists of two of the supreme judges of the United States, and the district judge; any two of these make a quorum, and their opinion is decisive. Was not the district judge appointed to see that justice be done to the invalids of his particular district?

The degrees of importance may well be compared to the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The two supreme judges stand in the places of the two highest figures, and are undoubtedly well agreed, as to the merits of the sufferer, the services rendered his country, and the sum to be granted.---But it is desired how far we must descend on the same line of figures before we find the next most important figure? Any person who will answer the above questions, will very much oblige

AN INVALID.

At a general court-martial assembled and held at Castleton, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1792.

Eli Cogswell, esq. major of the first regiment in the fourth brigade, president.

Captains---David Erwin, Thomas Dixon, Jonathan Danforth, Noah Hoit, Asahel Pond, and Samuel Lusk.

Lieutenants---Henry Talmage, Arunah Woodward, Thomas Hooker, Ozias Johnson, Duncan McIntosh, and Arunah Hyde.

Capt. James Hooker, judge advocate.

Col. James Brookings, prosecutor.

The court, in pursuance of an order from his honor gen. Isaac Clark, of March 23d, 1792, proceeded to the trial of capt. Amos Spafford, commander of the 7th company, in the 1st regiment in the 4th brigade, said captain charged by col. James Brookings, commandant of said regiment, with disobedience of regimental orders, to him directed, requiring him to attend the regimental review, at Castleton, on the 20th day of September last past. To which charge capt. Spafford plead not guilty: the court proceeded to an examination of the evidences, on all sides, together with a candid attention paid to the defence made by the said capt. Spafford. After giving every reasonable indulgence, the court are of opinion, that the said capt. Spafford is guilty of the charge exhibited against him by col. Brookings.

It is therefore the sentence of the court, that the said captain Amos Spafford pay a fine of six pounds.

Signed by order of court,

ELI COGSWELL, president.

The foregoing sentence being fully supported by evidence, the general has been pleased to approve of the same, and further orders that the said captain Amos Spafford consider himself in arrest until he has complied with the foregoing sentence.

I am further directed by the general to inform the court that he entertains a high sense of their candor which they have discovered by the moderation of the sentence.

WILLIAM LEE, maj. brigade.
Castleton, June 18, 1792.

STRAYED, or perhaps more properly ELOPED. from my bed and board, a few days since, Mercy my wife, and as she refuseth to live with me, without any reasonable cause for her so doing I conceive it my duty to notify all persons, that they do neither harbor, credit, or in any way deal with her, so that I be brought in to any further trouble on her account, and this I publish as my own act and deed.

ABIAH HURD.

Manchester. June 26, 1792.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Samuel Hull late of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland deceased are requested to exhibit their claims to the subscribers within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever there after barred, as that is the time allowed us by the court of probate.

ZEPHENIAH HULL, Executors.
EUNICE HULL.

Wallingford June 21, 1792.

MOSES ROBINSON, Jun.

Informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has opened a store at the place lately occupied by mr. Samuel Webster, adjoining the state arms tavern, and proposes to furnish those who may favor him with their custom, with any articles of goods his present or future assortment may contain, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in the country.

Danvers, 26th June, 1792.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS and NEW ENGLAND PRIMERS, for sale at the PRINTING OFFICE.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have received, by the late arrivals from ENGLAND,

An addition to their former assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

MR. MYNDERSE's affairs require his speedy removal to Albany,---in consequence of which, they intend to quit business in the country, and now offer to the public their goods at PRIME COST.

All those indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment; and those having demands on them, are requested to call for their pay.

Manchester, 29th June, 1792.

POT and PEARL ASH.

WHEREAS some unfriendly reports have been spread respecting the patent method for making POT and PEARL ASHES, supposed to have arisen from several persons that attempted it, and have not constructed their furnace agreeable to directions---This is to inform the public, and such of the manufacturers of this article in particular, that the patentee is now in this state, where he expects to continue a short time, in order to direct the building a few furnaces in different parts, with a view to give satisfactory proof to such persons as have contracted for licenses, and paid a part of the money for the same: such as would wish to decline taking them agreeable to contract, may have their money returned, with lawful interest; or those that have given their bonds or notes, are at liberty to call on his agents, to whom they gave the same, and take them up.

Divers manufactories in the state of New York, and a few in New Jersey, that have adopted this plan, and followed the directions, expressed their full satisfaction, from its requiring not more labor in this than the common mode of working it. Certificates from several of them is left in the hands of the printer, for the inspection and satisfaction of those concerned. A furnace, under direction of the patentee, has lately been erected for Richard Macomber, at Easton, Washington county, state of New York, that have given good satisfaction; and has been visited, it is said, by a great number of respectable characters, since its operation, who expressed their satisfaction as to the improvement. Any person desirous of seeing may have free access thereto.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Bennington, 6 mo. 26, 1792.

547

Philadelphia, 3d March, 1792.

THIS certifies, that we the subscribers have visited the pot and pearl ash works of m. Samuel Hopkins, in this city, and have seen them in operation: one and the same fire heats five boilers, and scorches the ashes at the same time.---We are clearly of opinion that his method is preferable to the common one, on supposition, that scorching the raw ashes increases the salts, according to his idea, and we apprehend it.---It will require very little, if any, more fuel or labor to make any given quantity in his than in the common method.

MOSES ROBINSON,
NATHANIEL NILES,
ISRAEL SMITH,
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by owners of more than one sixteenth part of the township of Guildhall, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, requesting that I would issue my warrant for calling a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify and warn the proprietors and land owners, to meet at the house of lieutenant Samuel Johnson, in Lunenburg, on Monday the 13th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, to act on the following articles. To choose a moderator, clerk, assessors, collector, and treasurer. To divide the whole or part of the lands in said town among the original grantees. To choose a committee to lay out, open, make, and repair such roads as may be necessary, and grant money to defray the expense thereof. To take a review of all past votes and transactions of the proprietors, and establish those which are legal and just, and rescind all such as may be esteemed unjust and illegal. To appropriate lands for one or more mill privileges. To hear the demands of persons who have done services for the propriety; especially for the obtainment and disbursement for the original grants, and to allow and pass upon such and all other accounts, and grant money for this and all contingent expenses. To choose a committee or committees, agent or agents, to settle boundaries with adjoining towns---To bring forward or defend, any action or actions, necessary for supporting the proprietary interest, as well as said boundaries, and the quantity of lands originally granted to said proprietors.

BRIANT BROWN, justice peace.

Windsor, June 19th, 1792.

547

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

On GOING to CHURCH.

SOME go to church just for a walk,
Some go there to laugh and talk;
Some go there for speculation;
Some go there for observation;
Some go there to meet a lover,
Some the impulse oft discover;
Some go there to meet a friend,
Some go there the time to spend;
Some go to learn the parson's name,
Some go there to wound his fame;
Many go there to dose and nod,
But few go there to worship God.

From a late London paper.

THE following curious notice was lately fixed upon the door of Ludford church, in Hertfordshire, and read in church by the clerk, viz.—
“This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this church-yard, but what lives in this parish; and those who wish to be buried, are desired to apply to me,
EPHRAIM GRUBB, parish clerk”

T O B E L E T,

For the term of twentyone years,

THAT part of the falls belonging to the subscribers at Ticonderoga, with one hundred acres of LAND, on the north side and adjoining them; on which must be built iron works and a saw mill, and obligate themselves to saw for the inhabitants settling on the subscribers lands, to the halves whatever timber may be brought to the mill by them.—Any person or persons wishing to lease the same on those conditions, are requested to leave sealed proposals at Peter Deal's at Newyork or Samuel Cook's living at Ticonderoga, within the space of three months from the date hereof.

SAMUEL DEAL,
PETER DEAL, } Adminif-
JOHN NICOL for } tors.
JANE NICOL.

Ticonderoga, June 6 1792. 3t8

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in Windsor in October last grant a tax of one penny on the acre on all the lands in the Southhero, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing the roads & bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors, that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes any time in the months of July and August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business. EBENEZER ALLEN
STEPHEN PEARL,
REUBEN CLAP,

Southhero, April 16 1792. 3t5

SUMMER GOODS.

Just come to hand, and now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, an ELEGANT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured muslins, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes chintzes and linnen, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leghorn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy, cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spice, mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, salt-had, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of

C R O C K E R Y,

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, to make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention—all which are suitable to the season.

GEORGE MELCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

THE owners of land in Weybridge, county of Addison, and state of Vermont, that are delinquent in payment of taxes of five pence on the pound, granted by the general assembly in October 1789, and 1790, are hereby informed, that unless they discharge the same, on or before the first Monday of August next, with incidental cost, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue on said day at nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Lawrence in Weybridge, as will pay said tax and cost.

Delinquents names as follow with the sum due from each right.

For the year 1789.		
Josiah Dean,	2s1	Roger Enos 1s
John Abley	2s1	Samuel Ham 2s1
Israel Dewey	1s	Oliver Ingerfon 2s

For the year 1790.		
William Ham	2s	Samuel Ham 2s
Daniel Frebushaw	2s	Stephen Ham 1s11
Ezekiel Thomas	2s	Roger Enos 1s
Josiah Dean	2s	Israel Duey 2s
John Abley	2s	Oliver Ingerfon 2s

ZILLAI STICKNEY, collector.

Weybridge, June 4, 1792.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

The subscriber has just received an additional assortment of cheap and genuine

M E D I C I N E S,

At his store in Manchester, and now opened for sale,

HE returns his sincere thanks to the public, and particularly to gentlemen physicians, who have encouraged his business, and assures them that every favor will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant. ABEL ALLIS.

Manchester, June 20, 1792. 4t6

WHERE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honourable court of probate, for the district of Fairhaven, in the state of Vermont to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Benjamin Achley, late of Castleton, in the county of Rutland deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice That we will attend said business at the dwelling house of capt. Noah Hoit in Castleton, on the third Mondays of August and October next, at three o'clock afternoon of each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly authenticated. BREWSTER HIGLEY, NEHEMIAH HOIT.

June 5, 1792. NOAH HOIT. 35

THE public are hereby notified, that the subscriber has opened a TAVERN, at the house lately occupied by mr. THADDEUS MUNSON, in Manchester. Whoever may be disposed to call and see an old friend, may expect to be used with civility, and every necessary attendance—and every favor received will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's ever assured friend and humble servant,

MARTIN POWELL.

Manchester June 11, 1792 4t7.

THE proprietors of GRANBY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, a hereby informed that at a meeting of said proprietors holden at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Guildhall, in said Orange county, on the 19th day of November, 1791 the proprietors voted a tax of two Pounds Sixteen Shillings lawful Money on each right (public rights excepted) for the purpose of paying off the expenditures for clearing, bridging, and digging a Road through said town and other intervening expenses attending the same & appointed me the subscriber to collect the same from the several proprietors: These are therefore to give notice that unless payment is made to me at my dwelling house aforesaid, their lands will be disposed of (as the law directs) immediately.

BENONI CUTLER, Collector.

Guildhall, March 24th, 1792. 4w6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an apprentice to the BARBER and HAIR DRESSER's business, a likely active boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age. For terms, inquire of FREDERICK WOLF, at his shop near the meetinghouse in Bennington.

N. B. CASH paid at said shop for LONG HUMAN HAIR.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did at their session in October 1791, grant a tax of 2 pence on each acre of land in the township of Lyndon, in the county of Orange, (public lands accepted) for the purposes of clearing and making roads, erecting bridges therein, &c.—This is to notify the proprietors and land owners in said township, who choose to pay said tax in labor, that they have liberty to work out the same, by applying to the select men of said town, or to either of the subscribers, at any time between this and first day of July and the first day of October next.

FRY BAYLEY,

JAMES WHITELAW,

ENOS STEVEN.

May 22, 1792. 4W6

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Elias Steward, late of Clarendon, deceased, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the dwelling house of David Jewel, in said Clarendon, on the second Tuesday of July next, from nine o'clock in the morning untill four in the afternoon of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SOLOMON SPAFFORD, JOHN SMITH.

Clarendon, May 30, 1792.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did at their session in Windsor, in October 1791, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of ELMORE, in the county of Chittenden (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—These are to notify said proprietors that they have liberty to work out their respective taxes

any time in the months of July, August, and September next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend said business.

JAMES OLMSTED,

JOE GIBBS,

MARTIN ELMORE,

Elmore. April 28, 1792

3t6

THE proprietors of GRANBY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at their legal meeting holden in Guildhall, on the 19th day of Nov. 1791, at the house of the subscriber, the proprietors voted a tax of two pounds sixteen shillings lawful money on each right of land, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of clearing, digging and bridging a road through said town, and other intervening expenses attending the same, and committed the same to me the subscriber to collect, as has been heretofore advertised.—These are therefore to give notice to the proprietors, that unless they pay said tax and legal costs, there will be sold at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, on the 15th day of August next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at public vendue, a necessary proportion of said land, as to pay the same.—The names of the delinquents with the sum of two pounds sixteen shillings, are as follows:

Joshua Ray	Jonathan Butterfield
Thomas Rice	Jesse Parker
Thomas Ray	Samuel Whittlesey
Edward Carter	Nathaniel Chauncey esq.
John Willoughby	Timothy Hardy
David Hubbard	Theophilus Doolittle
Medad Dudley	John Phillips
Samuel Sharp Bedle	Nathaniel Merrill
David Hubbard	Ebenezer Hartthorn
Nathaniel Parker	Joseph Newmarch, esq.
Francis Wooster jun.	Joseph Bartholomew
Joshua Coulieler	Stephen Andrews
Joseph Atkins	Andrew Parker
Samuel Ives	Gamaliel Parker
Chauncey Whittlesey	Diadimus Parker
James Drake	Joseph Doolittle
John Thomson	Hazekiah Hamlett
Ebenezer Ball	Daniel Warner esq.
Joshua Ray jun.	Oliver Dudley
Timothy Barker	Abel Hall
Jonathan Barker	Philemon Johnson
John Hall, 5th	Jacob Parker
Abraham Kimball	Isaac Parker
John Stevens	Jonathan Marks
Thomas Howell	Governor's Farm
Jonathan Johnson	

BENONI CUTLER Collector

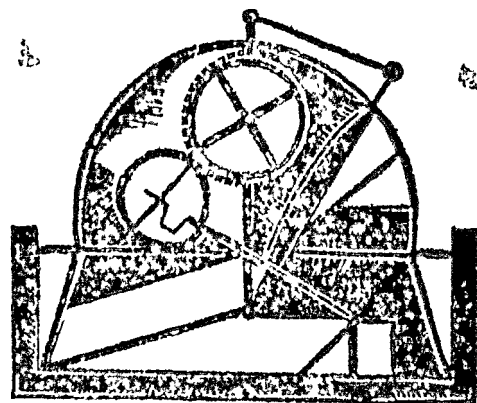
Guildhall, May 8, 1792

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, did at their session at Windsor in October last, pass an act entitled, “an act to free from arrest the body of DANIEL STANTON, of Hartland, in county of Windsor,” in said state—and whereas said act doth free from arrest in all civil causes whatever my body, until the rising of the next legislature of this state—And also—said act orders me to cite my creditors to appear on some particular day of said next session of the general assembly, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of my petition praying for an act of insolvency, should not be granted.

This is therefore to notify and cite my creditors not only in this state but in all others, to attend at Rutland Vermont, on the 26 day of October next, then and there to make a statement of their objections to the said legislature, if a y they should have, why they shall not pass an act of insolvency in my favor.

DANIEL STANTON

Hartland, April 17 1792. 3t5



Mr. RANDALL, of Bennington, has invented a curious machine for cutting forage for horses.

EVERY encouragement public and private, ought to be given him as he will convince the publick of the great advantage of this machine.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1790, grant a tax of One penny on each acre of land in the town of WASHINGTON, county of Orange (public rights excepted) for making and repairing roads and bridges in said town.—This is therefore to notify the proprietor and land owners, that they have liberty to work out their tax any time between the middle of May and the last of August next, by applying to the subscribers, who are a committee to superintend said business.

ELEAZER BARTHOLOMEW,

JACOB DAVIS,

Washington, March 25th, 1792.